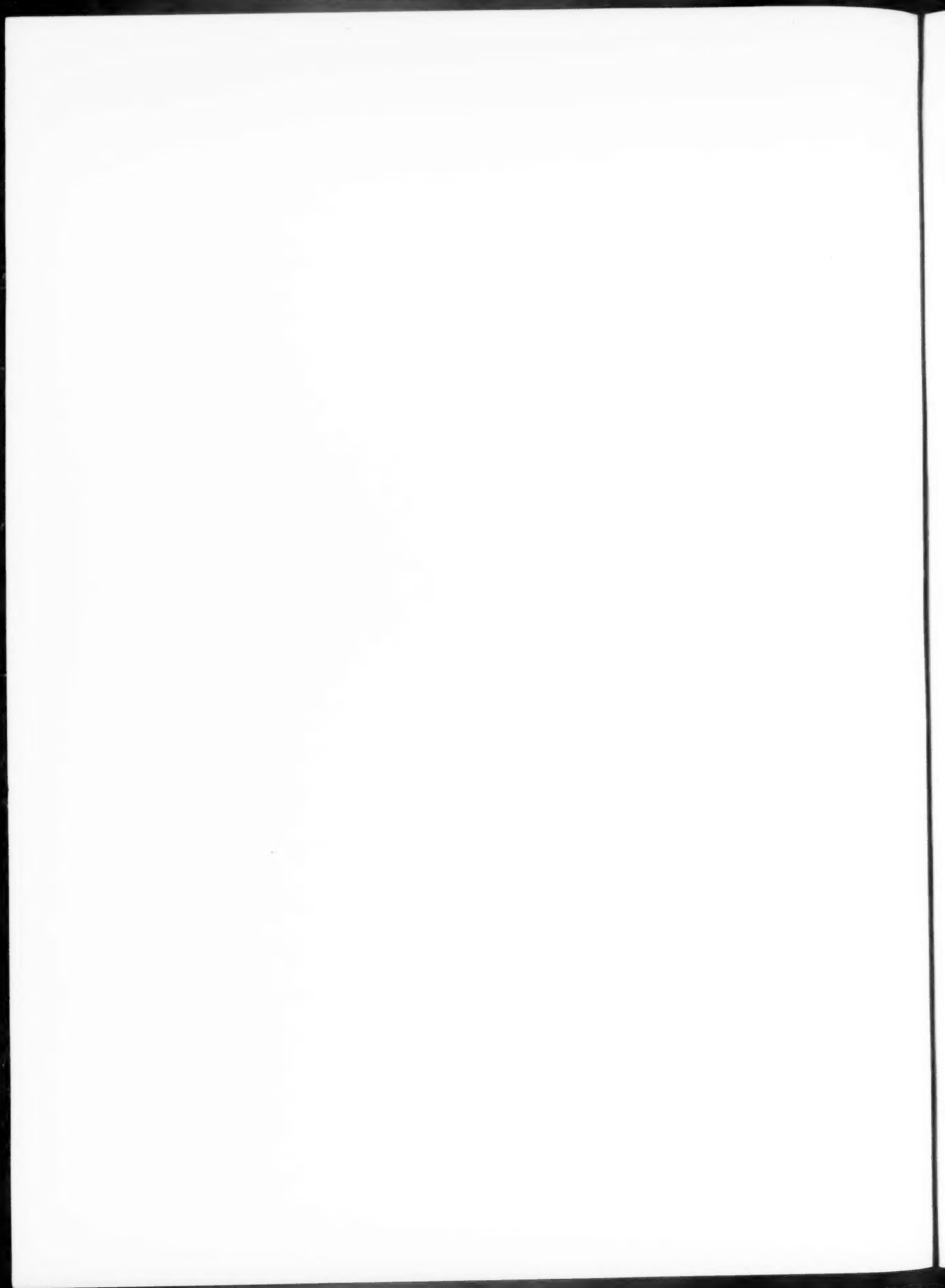


THE ARCHITECTURAL JOURNAL  
BEING THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL  
INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

VOLUME XXXIX—THIRD SERIES



# JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

*NOVEMBER 1931—OCTOBER 1932*



VOLUME XXXIX—THIRD SERIES

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# Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects

VOL. 39. No. 1.

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7 NOVEMBER 1931

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DR. RAYMOND UNWIN  
PRESIDENT R.I.B.A.

# THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE *of* BRITISH ARCHITECTS

VOL. 39. 3RD SERIES

7 NOVEMBER 1931

No. 1

## The Journal

ALMOST 100 years ago the first numbers of the transactions of the Institute of British Architects set the note which our Journals have tried ever since to maintain. We present this first number of a new volume with a few alterations in appearance without departing from our desire to conform loyally to this excellent tradition. Good tradition is like one of those sign-posts found on down or moor whose arms point out direction but leave a generous freedom in the choice of path. We have of necessity chosen one path of the many before us, fully prepared for criticisms from those who, with reason maybe, would have taken another. We have tried to make our choice of what to alter and what to preserve in no captious spirit of change for change's sake, and, where alteration was necessary, to choose in the maze of alternatives without caprice.

Before the changes are explained, we may examine this heritage of one hundred years. The R.I.B.A. Journal can never pretend to the same virtues (or vices) as the general architectural press. It is first and last the official publication of the largest, oldest and Royal Institute of Architects, and as such must hold itself in a certain degree aloof from the excitements of popular journalism. The policy of the Journal and its contents must be governed by considerations other and deeper than popularity and expediency. We must be popular, and if expediency means having an eye for the needs of the moment, we must be expedient; these form part but are not the whole; there are other considerations that prevent us making them our first objectives. With a membership whose interests are as varied as its distribution is wide, popularity is likely to become mere diffuseness and expediency a catching at leaves in the wind.

The first object of the Journal is the publication of the sessional papers of the Institute, which, as may well be seen by anyone studying past Journals, comprise the most

catholic and valuable series of contributions to architectural knowledge that may be found anywhere—a contribution of which the Institute has every reason to be proud. The Journal is the only medium that is able and prepared to accept learned papers on every side of Architectural research. We hope to make more of this, but here we must depend on the generosity of members of the Institute. We are not "period" men who think that all good work died with Adam; nor are we archaeologists or historians to the exclusion of scientists, and, we might add, the ordinary practising architect. The Journal must be a clearing house of all knowledge, ancient and modern, historical and technical, and it is our endeavour to make it so. Our reviews must be expert opinions on the best of Architectural literature, and the correspondence columns an arena for all combatants.

A sub-committee from the literature committee was formed in January to consider what changes should be made in the Journal, and, under the chairmanship of Mr. Martin Briggs, produced a scheme that was accepted by the Council. This Journal is the result.

"The two worst points of our age," said a character in *The Importance of Being Earnest*, "are its want of principle and its weakness of profile." That age was a long time ago, and at any rate our principles are right, so we started on our profile. The war had reduced our paper to a flimsy transparency. It was unpleasant to handle and bad to print on, so we decided that that would have to be improved. We soon found that any improvement would mean a thicker paper with increased weight, and that our postage costs would rise hundreds of pounds a year, so we had to be content with less—considerably less—than the ideal. We tried to escape from the unpleasant "art" papers, but having flirted with the "durable" paper of the Library Association's "Report on the durability of paper" and with many forms of illustration, we found that



FORMAKIN: ENTRANCE LODGES. From Christopher Hussey's *Life of Sir Robert Lorimer*, reviewed in this Journal

we could not improve both paper and illustrations with reasonable economy and success except by using such an art paper as is used in this Journal. Next, so that the casual reader, who starts from the last page running the leaves through his fingers, should have as little impediment as needs must be, it was agreed to produce the Journal with cut edges. The inevitable but slight change in size may be a small trouble to those who bind their Journals, but the gains justify the change. The last of our minor reforms was to send the Journals through the post flat, so that members on opening them should be relieved from playing Laocoön with a writhing volute of paper that will *not* go flat, while a variety of insets, possessed of an energy gained presumably from their spiral confinement, jump forth like jacks-in-the-box to litter the floor.

We felt that the format of the body of the Journal was capable of improvement. The exigencies of economy compel us to print much of the Journal in a type smaller than is really desirable, and in the latter part of the Journal, in particular, the paragraphic nature of our contents makes it almost impossible to secure a good arrangement on a large page. Realising that however competent it might be as a critical body, the Journal Committee could not claim any specialised knowledge of typography, it was decided to seek the advice of an expert, and to our good fortune Mr. Stanley Morison consented to give his

services as our consultant. Those members of the Institute who have been able to visit the present exhibition of work of the Cambridge Press in London need no introduction to Mr. Morison's work, and even some of those who take no interest in a change from Imprint to Baskerville may be aware of Mr. Morison's reputation as artist and scholar. No very great change was possible or desirable, yet we feel it will be agreed that Mr. Morison, by judicious choice of type and arrangement, has given our page a new freshness and distinction.

And last, the cover. All nice men like old coats—to the distress of their wives—and so no doubt many good members of the Institute will mourn the departure of our old buff jacket with its large and good type, and the strange badge with its very strange column, the bland and genial lions and the strange dates called "Incorp" in the scroll at the base. We felt strongly that the cover should be one with the body of the Journal, and designed by Mr. Morison; while the badge called out for an heraldic purification and to be given some inherent merit as design or drawing. Mr. Eric Gill has designed and cut our new badge, and for his model has returned through a number of undistinguished variants to the original blazon of 1835. We hope the confident, easy distinction, the reliance on tradition with a freedom of personality possessed by this badge, will be reflected throughout the Journal.





NINETY-EIGHTH SESSION, 1931-32

## THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

BY THE PRESIDENT, DR. RAYMOND UNWIN

READ BEFORE THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS ON MONDAY, 2 NOVEMBER 1931

### The Architect's Contribution

FACING so many distinguished architects, who have created for our delight monuments of national, religious, or civic importance, and whose names will be associated with many of the finest buildings which this generation will leave, I cannot avoid a feeling of astonishment that I, who have no such accomplishments to my credit, have been called by my colleagues to speak to you as occupant of this Chair.

My work has lain in a humbler corner of our field, among the smaller dwellings of the people, seeking to secure for them the benefits of good planning and design, trying to extend these benefits to the estates on which their houses are laid out, and to the towns and regions where the occupants pass their lives. You have been generous enough to recognise the importance of this branch of our work, by placing me in this position of unmerited honour. I shall perhaps most appropriately respond by referring to-night to some implications of planning which seem to arise in that class of work to which I have been accustomed, and to some aspects of the art of design which that work leads one to consider.

As a designer the architect is particularly con-

cerned with the relations of materials and parts of a building to one another. He seeks to establish such relations and proportions between them as will create a new unity, a building which is not a collection but a composition. In the field to which I am referring, he is concerned not merely with the contributions which the parts of a building make to its individual unity, but with the relations of a number of these completed units or buildings, and with their grouping, so that they may compose into more extended wholes.

When dealing with individual buildings of outstanding importance, it is natural that an architect's attention should be concentrated mainly on the one building which he is designing. If he can assemble the materials and combine the constituent parts in such relations to one another as to produce a coherent and unified whole, he has accomplished no mean task. If in addition his imagination has enabled him so to attune the proportions, that something of the mysterious quality which we call beauty is born of them, then indeed his task is well done.

When designing small dwellings, we find the individual unit, be it cottage or tenement, so small that it cannot hold the interest in even a restricted view;

hence, the designer's attention, freed from its tendency to concentrate on the single building, naturally strays; it is caught by a range of new relations, which spread in widening rings from the small starting point, like the ripples round the splash of a pebble. The form and proportions of the original dwelling cannot be considered in isolation; the relations with the adjacent dwellings, which will be combined with it to form a larger whole or group, react upon those between the parts of the single unit. The larger group, however, provides no resting place, no sufficient sense of completion or domination. It depends still on wider relations: if in a town, to other groups of buildings, to the street or square in which it stands; if in the country, to the hillside or plain on which it is placed, even to the adjacent trees which may well dominate in height and mass such relatively small buildings.

In the design of small dwellings there is, moreover, such a close and intimate connection between the proportions of all the parts and the hourly life of the occupants as to constitute a new type of relationship, which, though not absent in the planning of more important buildings, seldom assumes there so determining and all pervading a character as in the humble dwelling.

This new connection can no more be confined to the single dwelling than can the demands of æsthetic composition; it leads likewise to the bringing in of wider relations and their reaction on the original unit. The house, and the life of its occupants, involve relations with the garden, the school, the playing field, the factory, the shops, the theatre and many other places, and with the means of access to and from them. Thus the architect embarked on the seemingly simple task of cottage design finds himself drawn by this double link of relations, towards street design, the laying out of estates, town and regional planning.

In this widening sphere of relationships the designer becomes dependent on the help and advice of an increasing number of other experts: surveyors, engineers, sociologists, to mention only a few; and the success of the work comes more and more to depend on their efficient co-operation. In regard to this there is still much to be learned. Specialisation has its dangers as well as its advantages. It is, however, being forced upon us by the trend of progress; and we must seek to secure the benefits while avoiding the dangers. Co-operation to be efficient and cordial must be based on a mutual recognition of the special contribution which each has to make, and on a clear appreciation of the particular faculties and training which best qualify each specialist to play his part. I

hope it may be possible to make good progress on these lines towards cordial and helpful co-operation.

In the wider spheres of work the peculiar contribution of the architect or designer, as the composer of the many parts into one whole, remains intact and requires the same kind of faculties as those which were trained to plan a single building and to compose its parts into a pleasing unity.

Mention of the sociologist recalls another type of relationship which asserts its importance in the class of work now being considered: that between the designer and the occupants of the houses, or the dwellers in the towns which he may plan: in other words, the public. Seeking from the point of view of this relationship to describe the architect's contribution in non-technical language, may it not be said to consist in such an adaptation of the dwelling to the daily life of its occupants, such a combination of convenience, comfort, and comeliness, as will convert a mere house into a genuine home, capable of calling forth affection; will unify a collection of building estates into the fit dwelling place for a community; and will ultimately confer upon an industrial or commercial town the coherence, dignity and amenity which may help it to become a great city inspiring local patriotism.

It is the privilege of the planner to create a new environment for the family, and for the larger social units. Whatever relative importance may be attached to nature and nurture, to individuality and environment, the evidence as to the marked beneficial effects of good dwellings upon the human occupants is decisive. From town after town comes the testimony that when people are removed from slum dwellings into the new cottages, the great majority respond quickly to the better conditions; the dirty and squalid dwellings, formerly found, give place to clean and tidy homes, with, where the space allows, well-kept gardens. A like improvement in the planning of towns, the increased opportunities and amenities which may thereby be provided in connection with work and play, education and culture, may reasonably be expected to exert a similar beneficial influence on the social life and corporate spirit of the community. Let any one pass, if only in imagination, through twenty-four hours of life in a one- or two-roomed slum dwelling, taking item by item from rising in the morning to going to bed at night; let him contrast the conditions with those in a cottage on one of the new housing estates, and the great change in the environment must become evident.

Considering how widespread is the knowledge of such improvement, and how general is the testimony as to its effect on health, habits, and character, it is



difficult to explain why slum or semi-slum conditions are still so widely tolerated to-day. So many tasks seemingly more difficult than their removal, are accomplished; so much that we do accomplish in the way of education and other social services is obviously wasted because of bad housing conditions, that our acquiescence is baffling. Such conditions cannot be conducive to that good citizenship which is increasingly necessary; moreover, there is considerable risk that education, when mingled with slum conditions in the home, may be transmuted into a revolutionary fervour more energetic than wise.

I confess that every visit paid to the East End of London rouses in me the latent revolutionist. The time is surely ripe to tackle our slum problem on an adequate scale, to replan and rebuild our East Ends, for nothing less will be adequate. Brains and hands in excess of those required for the task are available; and their unemployed owners are receiving sums that would make a handsome contribution to the cost. Are we as a people really so devoid of resource and the power to organise, that year after year must go by with this vitally urgent task staring us in the face on the one hand, and on the other an array of available workers eating out their hearts, and consuming their maintenance in useless idleness?

One realises, in calmer moods at least, that there must be replanning and some redistribution of population and industry before there can be sound reconstruction; that the power to plan must precede the planning; and that rehousing must be provided before there can be demolition. A few months ago it seemed that the necessary powers were to be provided; but, alas, the Town and Country Planning Bill has been lost in the recent political upheaval. I trust the earliest possible opportunity will be taken to reintroduce it, and to give without further delay the much-needed powers to replan the old parts of towns, as well as to preserve the countryside.

I am hoping that my colleagues, who have placed me in this honourable seat, will allow me to reward them for the great confidence which they have shown in me by enlisting their help in the solution of this pressing problem: how to replan and rebuild our East Ends. Whether "reward" is the word that will occur to them I may doubt, but I believe they will give generously of their counsel towards finding a solution for this most urgent of the planning and building problems of the near future. I am convinced that the project is well within the powers and resources of our country, and I hope that the faculties and experience most plentifully found among architects may be able to make a decisive contribution to

its accomplishment. Should other and more orthodox means fail, we may yet be called upon to provide a leader who, taking a lesson from Ruskin and his Oxford road makers, will gather round him a volunteer band of unemployed architects and operatives, and will lead them in a new crusade to clear and rebuild these slums.

You will have recognised that King Charles's head has thus early intruded into this address, and has led me from the general line I was trying to pursue!

I was speaking of the importance of relations, and the widening range of their influence as the designer passed from the single monumental erection, having kinship to an individual work of fine art, through groups of dwellings, to a town or regional plan, having kinship to some more social form of expression; because working in relations and proportions is of the essence of all designing. It is not so much the things dealt with that matter to the designer, but the combining of them, be they colours, forms or parts, in such organic relations as to create by their combination some new quality of unity and completeness, directly due to these relations. The work of architects involves also relations of purpose, utility, convenience and so forth, which form a no less essential part of the problem. In successful design it is the expression of the harmony and unity of all the relations which is enjoyed as beauty through the eye.

Music seems to offer a useful analogy. It springs from the proportions in which tones and periods are related and the emphasis with which they are combined. The harmony in this case is enjoyed through the ear. Capacity for the enjoyment of both forms of beauty is very general, though the range of appreciation may differ widely. It is probably true that some races are naturally endowed more liberally with appreciation of musical beauty through the ear, others with appreciation of beauty through the eye. It is sometimes said that the English are deficient in the visual appreciation of beauty. As one looks around to-day it is difficult not to believe that there must be many who are thus deficient! On the other hand, one cannot visit the older villages, churches and dwellings, in any part of the country, without realising that in former days there must have been a very widespread appreciation of the beauty of buildings, household utensils, and all the other accessories of life in those times. Perhaps therefore we should learn from this apparent contrast, not that our nation is in any way deficient in the natural power to appreciate beauty, but that this is a power which, if it can be educated and developed, as seems probable, can still more readily be perverted or destroyed.

Music, though it may be thought to make a more direct appeal to the spirit and emotions of many people, suffers nevertheless one disability as compared with beauty enjoyed through the eye, in that the creations of the composer, before they can be enjoyed, must be rendered afresh each time by skilled musicians—or gramophones; whereas the picture once painted, and the building once built, will continue for generations to radiate the beauty with which they were endowed for the enjoyment of all whose eyes may fall upon them. In these times when economy has been promoted to so high a rank in the hierarchy of virtues, it is legitimate to remember that beauty provides the most economical source of enjoyment known to man.

As attention passes from the individual building to more extended fields of planning, the wider range of connections brings into prominence the particular relationship between the designer and the beholder, between the architect and the public. Beauty is a very intimate and appealing quality. For its continued experience a relationship of understanding and sympathy must persist between the designer who experiences the thrills of creative composition, and the many who may share the enjoyment which the quality radiated from those creations is capable of kindling in the beholders. This quality, which we call beauty, we believe to be a very real thing; none the less so that it is not easy to define. Perhaps that fact need trouble us less in these days; for difficulty of definition is a deficiency now shared by many things the reality and even solidity of which all are willing to take for granted. Who to-day would venture on exact definition of matter, or force? They remain none the less very real for all of us.

Professor Gilbert Murray, in one of his books, speaks of beauty as something which is experienced, and quotes a Greek saying that "beauty is that which when seen is loved." It is indeed a sort of glow that radiates from work well done, an expression of right relations fully apprehended. In our particular art of architecture, this glow of mutual understanding and appreciation is largely kept alive by the interplay of two contributory influences: tradition, and experiment or originality. We hear much of these words to-day: too often they are misused to pelt opponents! Rightly understood, however, they represent not conflicting but complementary principles; each should serve its allotted purpose or function, to use a third word from the heap of missiles. To tradition is assigned the function of preserving and handing on all that is permanently valuable in originality; while the constant purpose of originality is to enliven and

enrich the tradition which has been inherited. Without experiment and originality, tradition soon becomes tedious and lifeless; but without tradition, originality loses its value for lack of permanence. Recognising the importance of experiment, we need not overlook the danger that, if unrelated to that which has gone before, and to that which must follow after, it may easily degenerate into the fickleness of changing fashion; or may revel, perhaps, in the expression of a subordinate mechanistic function, through a species of structural gymnastics, quite inappropriate to the expression of more important functions. The works of the architect have indeed many functions to fulfil. It is part of his duty as a designer to adapt his building or his plan, completely to fulfil, and appropriately to express them all. Therefore, when laying stress on the importance of function in the works of architecture, one which is common to all should not be overlooked: for surely it is one function of a building to be beautiful.

Originality is a rare and precious gift, to be welcomed with gratitude, not doused with discouragement. It is a gift, however, to be used with some sense of appropriateness. For the design of a poster, to be pasted on a bill-board, and possibly washed off by next week's weather, much license may be allowed. For temporary exhibition buildings and the like, the indulgence of experimental zeal may be granted much scope. But the public and enduring character of the ordinary forms of architectural expression in buildings, or town plans, demands that originality be exercised with some sense of responsibility. The inappropriateness of mere fashion to that which has permanent endurance must be realised; still more should be remembered the demoralising effect which the introduction of fashion's rapid changes must have on that mutual understanding and appreciation between designer and observer, architect and public, on the maintenance of which alone a healthy and a widespread art of architecture can flourish.

Fashion may be accepted with a smile in such relatively trivial matters as the colour of neckties, or the length of skirts, though some doubt may exist as to the merits of even this contribution to the gaiety of nations; but if introduced into the design of permanent buildings its tendency must be to divide taste; and to distract and baffle that public basis of appreciation which tradition may have established as a common possession.

It is fully recognised that merely to speak of tradition and originality as complementary does not solve the problem of their relations, one of consider-

able difficulty in our time, because the continuity of tradition has been broken and its character is already confused. Nevertheless, by recognising the complementary nature and mutual dependence of these influences, by seeking to understand the two principles, and to appreciate the points of view of those who stress the one or the other, we are most likely to find the "Path," as the Indians say. In learning more generally to understand the many links which connect buildings to their neighbours, or to their localities, and the mutual relations which should exist between architects and the public, we shall be most likely to realise the limits within which in each case individuality or originality can legitimately let themselves go. Is not this, in another form, the great problem of our day? How to pass from the haphazard to the planned; how to secure co-ordination of effort while preserving individuality. The answer must be looked for on the lines of securing and defining by intelligent co-operation spheres within which individuality may have free play. The architect may be called to design the dominating building, or merely to plan a part of the background, to execute as it were the piano part in the concerto, or to play one instrument in the accompanying orchestra. Whichever it may be, the essential harmony or music will depend on the maintenance of a right proportion between all the parts, as I am sure you will realise when our musical friends illustrate the point for us at the close of these observations.

It has fallen to my lot to address you in a remarkable period, at a time of great difficulty and uncertainty in regard to the material affairs of our country, and to our prospects. Even at such a time I make no apology for speaking of such matters as harmony and beauty, the significance of which is certainly not diminished by the cracks appearing in the present rather materialistic basis of our social structure. If you feel that I have stressed this aspect too much, I may perhaps recall that my early days were influenced by the musical voice of John Ruskin, vainly striving to stem the flood of a materialism which seemed to him to be overwhelming the arts, and much else; and later by the more robust and constructive personality of William Morris, and his crusade for the restoration of beauty to daily life. Those were times when it was very interesting to be alive. May I say to our younger members that our day seems to surpass even those in the intensity of its interest, as it does also in the hopefulness of many of the signs of the times. It surpasses in interest, because we are so obviously on the eve of great events, great changes in our scale of values. When

the authorities are urging growers of wheat to burn it in their furnaces, of cotton to plough it into the ground, and are invoking state law to prevent the taking of oil from the depth of the earth, all because of the plethora of these most useful products which no one can purchase, may we not conclude that a phase of civilisation based primarily on quantity has nearly served its purpose, and is approaching the end of its allotted span? To watch the transition, much more to aid it, offers to our younger members an entrancing prospect, if not a very safe or settled one.

Our time inspires hopefulness; for, however difficult the transition may be, the concurrent emergence of science from the bonds of those deadly mechanistic theories on which that passing phase of civilisation was based surely justifies the hope that the new science will help to conduct us through the transition, and will usher in a fresh phase of civilisation in which emphasis will rest more on life and the quality of its environment, and less on the quantity of its material apparatus. Those who can recall the mental cloistrophobia often induced by the mechanistic science of the late nineteenth century, and who have watched in recent years the rents which have been appearing in those enclosing clouds, and the brilliant vistas which have been opened up through them, must, I think, share the sense of freedom which has been restored to the human spirit, and the hopeful outlook for progress and for art which has been revealed to men's minds.

A most stimulating panorama of this great emergence of science was unfolded for us recently by General Smuts, in his address to the British Association. He conveyed, even to the layman, a fascinating glimpse of that new unity which he begins to discern in the universe, and to which the General in his well-known book gave the name of Holism. He described it as a tendency towards organisation into ever more complete and more highly endowed wholes.

It is difficult to imagine any development of scientific thought more congenial to the artist or the designer. Instead of being daunted by the picture of a universe based on inexorable mechanistic laws, he now glimpses a sympathetic universe, pervaded by the living principles and tendencies with which he is familiar in his life and his art.

Not only is our time inspiring in the realm of thought, but equally in that of practice great things are doing. As planners we can hardly fail to be impressed by that gigantic adventure in planning on which the Russian people are embarked. We watch its progress with keen interest; and our sympathy for that people will not be the less because we may fear

that its planning is too much based on that old mechanistic type of teaching from which we believe that science is already escaping. As architects, too, we must be thrilled by the daring character of many of the new buildings springing up around us; and fascinated by the heated discussions which they arouse. Terms like functionalism and traditionalism are flung about by the several protagonists with a vigour that proves architecture to be, if not a living art, at least a lively one!

While we may enjoy the fun of using good words for brickbats, we need not overlook their other use, to conceal thought. If we seek to get at their hidden meaning, perhaps some guidance will be found out of perplexities which on both sides are very genuine. I am suggesting for your consideration that it is helpful to dwell more on the complementary character of tradition and originality and less on their opposition; and that their meaning may usefully be sought in connection with the particular aspect of the architect's contribution which I have described as the creation of values arising not so much from things or parts themselves, as from the proportions in which they are combined, the relations through which they are organised to constitute a unity. This unity is a new whole, having values, whether of use or of beauty, which are not merely the sum of the parts, but are an added outcome, some mutually radiated glow of relationship, or harmony of proportion. If this expresses, however imperfectly, the underlying principle of design, it must be inspiring to the architect to find this year's spokesman for modern science describing in such similar phrases the underlying principle of the universe, as he now sees it emerging through the clarifying influence of Einstein's teaching. He said: "We have seen . . . that life is a principle of organisation whereby the space-time patterns are arranged into organic unities." "A whole is not a sum of parts or constituted by its parts. Its nature lies in its constitution more than in its parts." "It is a strange new universe (we find), impalpable, immaterial, consisting not of material stuff, but of organisation, of patterns or wholes which are increasingly being woven to more complex or to simpler designs."

We have been told that life is an art: it would seem that we may shortly be justified in saying that the underlying scientific principles of the universe can be most reasonably stated in terms of art.

For me, I must confess, this has opened prospects of intense fascination. For I believe with William Morris that "Beauty, which is what we mean by art . . . is no mere accident of human life which people

can take or leave as they like, but a positive necessity of life, if we are to live as Nature meant us to—that is, unless we are content to be less than men."

Our lot has been cast in a land endowed with natural beauty of high order, surprising variety and most friendly character. Our forefathers so lived and built as to leave to us a rich heritage of added beauty, worthy of its setting in quality, and almost rivalling it in variety.

It is, I believe, our privilege as a profession to understand that heritage, to take it into our care and preserve intact what is left of its priceless gifts; it is our duty to keep alive through times of transition, and to enrich, that great tradition; to work ceaselessly to restore to modern life that garment of grace and joy with which the prevalence and appreciation of beauty may adorn it.

To-night I take the place at the end of a long line of men who have occupied this chair with distinction and honour, who have worked to build up this Institute and "for the general advancement of Civil Architecture." We are indeed fortunate that so many of them are still with us to help with their ripe wisdom. For the responsibilities of this body, no less than its opportunities, have been increased this year through the passing by Parliament of the Registration Act which gives statutory recognition to the qualified architect.

I am very conscious that no amount of taking thought can add those cubits which would be needed for me to reach the stature of many of my predecessors. For all that may be lacking to the make up of a worthy occupant of this high office, I can but ask your kind indulgence. I shall do my best and think you will find at least that I hold in no small estimation the importance of our profession; and have no mean conception of the part which we are called on to play, the high purpose which is put before us to accomplish.

For that very reason perhaps I am impressed with the need to develop a cordial understanding with other technical bodies. Without it, indeed, there is little likelihood that there will be accorded to technical men the weight in the councils of the nation, and the influence in the public services, which the character of modern problems increasingly necessitates, if they are to be efficiently handled.

There is a wide field of our work waiting to be occupied. The greater part of the buildings in this country are erected without anything that deserves to be called a design having been made for them. Imagine the position, if half our concerts were conducted by men without any musical training! I trust, however,



you will all rally round the Institute for the effort we intend to make to remedy this state of things; and that we shall not rest until we have restored to our land that tradition of beautiful building which formerly was able to secure that buildings were at least appropriate to their place and comely to look upon.

For the furthering of that purpose this Institute has stood. To help in its fulfilment a band of devoted members and servants of this Institute are tirelessly labouring with very little limelight. I confidently

call on all our members to give this work their attention, and their support. Here, if anywhere, will be found the phalanx which will lead us through the entanglements of materialism and help us to overcome the demons of ugliness.

*At the conclusion of Dr. Unwin's speech, Miss Jessie Hall played Beethoven's Piano Concerto in G Minor, with orchestral accompaniment by the Jean Robley String Quartet with Mr. Claude Hobday. The music, which was much appreciated, was very well played.*

## Vote of Thanks

The Hon. Secretary then called on Sir Herbert Samuel, to propose a vote of thanks to Dr. Raymond Unwin.

THE RT. HON. SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, P.C., G.C.B., G.B.E., M.P. : My Lords, ladies and gentlemen, I have to thank you for the honour you have conferred upon me in charging me with this pleasant office of proposing a vote of thanks to the President, Dr. Raymond Unwin. He has given us to-night a most interesting address, inspired by a very lofty spirit; he has shown us what is the real place of architecture in the scheme of things, and by enabling us to hear that splendid concerto of Beethoven, which was so finely rendered, he has well illustrated his theme. Someone said that life, rightly understood, is really "an orchestration of the arts and sciences," and Dr. Raymond Unwin has shown us the part that architecture plays in the Great Symphony.

He is one of the pioneers in the science and art of town planning, and, very naturally, he devoted a large part of his address to that aspect. Town planning is, one might say, the social side of architecture. In all things we have to try to keep a right balance between the interest of the individual and the interest of society. In ethics and in politics that balance is the thing of chief importance; in human conduct and in the ordering of the State as well—the balance between the individual interest and the social interest. In the Victorian Age there was an excess of individualism, and the result is seen in the lamentable legacy that we see all around us in our industrial cities and in the working-class quarters of our great towns. Now we are endeavouring to redress the balance. Town planning is the means of restoring the right measure of social interest and social control. Town planning is the outcome of a fuller democracy, and is, one might say, of the very essence of democracy. You know the saying that "It is more important to raise the souls of the people than the roofs of their habitations." But, after

all, if you raise the roofs of their habitations in the sense of giving them more worthy dwellings in which to live, and in the sense of giving them more noble cities as their environment, you do help to raise the souls of the people. There was an influence on the character of the population that emanated from the very aspect of classical Athens, or of Florence in the Renaissance, which is sadly absent from our modern Bermondsey or Leeds, and that influence helped to raise the soul of the people, and, at the same time, it inspired them with a civic patriotism which may be one of the most valuable motives in human conduct.

Dr. Unwin has spoken to us to-night not only of the social aspect of architecture through town planning, but also of the difficulty of maintaining a right balance between tradition and originality. That is a perennial problem. He said that we were passing through an age of transition. I remember Dean Inge saying once—and he ought to know, being a clergyman—that when our first parents left paradise it is believed that Adam said to Eve, "My dear, we are living in an age of transition." And that difficulty of adapting our customs, habits and methods to new conditions, is one which architecture has always had to face through the ages. And in this matter of bringing into proper proportions originality and tradition, I have no doubt that the British architects of to-day will cope with that problem as well as did any of their predecessors.

You architects, if I may respectfully say so, have the privilege of belonging to a very noble profession: constructive, creative, seeking to bring the spirit of beauty into our daily environment, seeking to provide comfortable homes for the families, and splendid cities for the nation. At last the State is giving you some recognition, and none too soon. Parliament has enacted your Architects Registration Bill, which has been pending so long. It is placing you thereby on a level with the other professions at last; and soon politicians will be the only

people who will be allowed to practise without qualifications.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, we would desire to thank, most cordially, your President, Dr. Raymond Unwin, and at the same time we would wish to congratulate him on a happy Anniversary, for by a coincidence, the day of his Presidential Address is also the anniversary of his birthday, and we all desire to wish him Many Happy Returns. Long ago, before the War, in a previous incarnation, I was President of the Local Government Board, and, in that capacity, recognising the importance of town planning, I established the post of Chief Town-planning Inspector, and I take credit for some perspicuity in the fact that I enlisted the services, as first occupant of that post, of Dr. Raymond Unwin. In that capacity, and in many others, he has played a very leading part in this country in the development of this great work of town-planning, and his influence has radiated far beyond our own shores, for the British influence on town-planning has been of great service in many other countries, in showing the right ways and the right methods. We thank him for his most admirable address to-night, but I think that at the same time we would wish to thank him even more for many years of most valuable and efficient public service.

Mr. B. SEEBOHM ROWNTREE, J.P.: My lords, ladies and gentlemen, I am told that in the recent Election, a candidate—I do not know who it was, it may have been Sir Herbert Samuel, for all I know—was canvassing a voter, and the voter replied, “I would not vote for you if you were the Archangel Gabriel.” And the candidate replied, “Sir, if I were the Archangel Gabriel you would not be on the register in my constituency.” I feel rather in that position myself when I am asked to second a vote of thanks to your President this evening, for I have no *locus standi* at all. But I was not going to stand on any pernicky objections of that kind when I had the opportunity presented to me of seconding this vote of thanks to my very old friend, Dr. Raymond Unwin. I tried to make out in which era of the world’s history we first became acquainted, and I turned up the visitors’ book in our house, the last edition of which began in 1904, and I find he figured along with the visitors in that year; whether in the century preceding that he also had been with us I do not know, but certainly for thirty years we have known each other intimately. First of all I knew him as an architect when he became the architect for a village that we were building outside York. Then he forsook us, and took up public service, from that high sense of duty which has always characterised his work, and of which evidence was given in the extraordinarily interesting paper to which we have just listened. I know he made a very great financial sacrifice to take up public work, purely from a sense of public duty, and now he has gone from the work of designing buildings and laying out villages and building estates, to the work of town-planning, and it seems to me that there he took on a work of extreme importance.

Sir Herbert Samuel said we are always passing through an age of transition. I believe that at the present time this applies more truly than certainly it has done for many centuries. It seems to me, as I look round the world to-day, that we are standing at a great watershed, and that great changes will occur all over the world in the next decade or two, whether in our forms of government or in our industrial structure, or in our social life. It seems to me that now, if ever, there are men who will think ahead, men who will plan, men who will say what form of government it is desirable to have in the future, what organisation it is we should have in our industrial life, who shall say what kind of towns we ought to live in. There is a vast difference between the man who is doing just the job of to-day and the man who is thinking ahead. I do not want to minimise the importance of the man who is doing well the job of to-day, whether it is designing a house, or running a factory, or doing his job in Parliament among those “unqualified practitioners” to whom Sir Herbert Samuel has referred. Even more important at the present time is the man who will sit down quietly and think ahead, so that he may direct those of us who are busily engaged in the work of everyday life. We have in Dr. Raymond Unwin a man who, for many years, has been doing the work of the people—what can be more important than the environment in which the people of this country live? He has been doing a great work, and he has done that work in a fine spirit, and no man could do it in a finer. I want you to support the vote of thanks which has been so ably moved by Sir Herbert Samuel to your President to-night, not only for the very brilliant paper we have listened to to-night, but for his many years of work in the past.

The vote was put to the meeting by the Hon. Secretary, and carried by acclamation.

The PRESIDENT (in reply): My lords, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you most sincerely for your attention; and you, Sir Herbert Samuel and Mr. Rowntree, for your all too generous words in proposing and seconding the vote of thanks. I can only say that I have had a great deal of enjoyment from the work that I have done; and I hope to get a little more. It has been a pleasure as well as an honour to us to have Sir Herbert Samuel here to propose this vote of thanks. I am particularly glad to hear that one of his sons is taking up this great profession of architecture, and that we may hope, very shortly, to welcome him as an associate member of this Institute. We have been delighted, too, to have Mr. Seebohm Rowntree here; he and I have worked together on many plans and many schemes during a long series of years; some of them have materialised, and some have not. I can hope for nothing better than that we may still have opportunity to work together to forward some of the projects we both have at heart.

I would like to convey to Miss Jessie Hall and those who have played with her, your thanks and mine, for the very able and beautiful playing of the illustration which we have had to-night.

## UGLY BUILDINGS AND THE REMEDY

*The following leading article on Ugly Buildings appeared in The Times of 19 October. The Report of the C.P.R.E. and R.I.B.A. Joint Committee on the Control of Elevations is also reproduced here in full.*

The more people obey the recommendation to spend their leisure time in England instead of abroad, the stronger will public feeling be against the destruction of the English scene by ugly buildings. This week the Minister of Health has received a report on the subject, which should pave the way to the decrease and ultimate abolition of the abuse. The report, which is submitted by a Joint Committee of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England and the Royal Institute of British Architects, under the chairmanship of Sir Leslie Scott, shows a queer and rather delicate situation. On the one hand is a great store of architectural skill and judgment ready and anxious to work for the beautifying of England. On the other hand is a rapid increase in building which spoils the beauty of England by bad design, improper materials, bad siting or other offence; building which is often more expensive in itself than good building would be, and which lowers the economic value of its neighbourhood. Yet there are no means of bringing the offence and the cure into connexion with each other. Building bye-laws, even when local authorities choose to adopt them, have no control over "elevations" (which is the architects' name for the design and the materials of buildings); and yet, as the Joint Committee says, it is extremely important not to trespass on the exclusive jurisdiction of the local authorities. The report even expresses disagreement with those who hold (and not without some excuse) that local authorities should be obliged by law to take and to be guided by the advice of architects. It goes so far as to recommend, as a matter of principle only, the

amendment of the Public Health Acts so as to bring the control of elevations under the bye-laws, and so as to make the adoption of suitable bye-laws compulsory on all local authorities. But the principal line of action advised follows another course.

When the report was drawn up it looked as if the Town and Country Planning Bill would soon become law. As things are, it can only look forward to a time when this Bill, or another like it, will become law. But meanwhile something can be done under the Town Planning Act of 1925 (though only on land where building development has begun or is likely to begin, not on all kinds of land everywhere). Under that Act a resolution to make a planning scheme gives all the control necessary throughout the area of the scheme; and it is to the extension all over the country of these planning schemes that the report looks for so much control of elevations as is possible under the existing law. It goes carefully thereafter into the nice adjustments necessary to put architectural advice at the disposal of local authorities, to maintain worthily the relations between architect and architect, and to secure a right of appeal. The scheme has been wisely and skilfully prepared. It is so formed as to check a serious abuse, but to check it through the proper agency and with no undue restriction of freedom, and to prevent the waste of architectural talent and the destruction of a great national possession by bringing in one to protect and improve the other. And, given the further legislation that is desired, its effect would be seen all over the country.

### THE REPORT BY SIR LESLIE SCOTT, K.C.

#### CHAIRMAN OF THE C.P.R.E. AND R.I.B.A. JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CONTROL OF ELEVATIONS

The Committee over which I have had the honour of presiding has asked me to report on their behalf. The responsibility of stating accurately their predominant views without mis-stating the views of any one member is not light. But the report has been circulated to all Members of the Committee, and their general approval has now been obtained. I should add that the tribute which I pay to the R.I.B.A. and the architects of the country represents the independent opinion of myself and the other non-architectural Members of the Committee.

Accordingly I submit the following Report to the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, which appointed us.

#### 1. The genesis of the Committee was as follows :—

In October 1929 a Sub-Committee was appointed by the Art Standing and Town Planning Committees of the R.I.B.A. to consider and report on the proposals contained in Mr. William Haywood's paper on "The Control of Elevations,"

read before the British Architects' Conference at York, in June 1929.

While the final report of this Joint Sub-Committee was under consideration by the Council of the R.I.B.A., the following recommendation, contained in Lord Crawford's resolution at the National Conference at Welwyn, was referred to the R.I.B.A. by the C.P.R.E. :—

"This Conference asks the C.P.R.E. to take immediate steps to investigate through its representative bodies and otherwise, the following particular problems and to make recommendations thereon :—

"(1) The best means of ensuring that the elevations and character as well as the plans of new buildings (including their site planning and the materials used) shall be in harmony with their surroundings, and that alterations to existing buildings of interest shall be subject to efficient control."

As a result of this reference, the present Committee was appointed by the two bodies in November 1930, under the chairmanship of myself.

The following representatives were appointed by the C.P.R.E.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Scott, K.C.  
Mr. Guy Dawber (President of the R.I.B.A. for the years 1925-1927).  
Mr. Eric Staddon.  
Mr. G. H. Jack.  
Mr. G. W. Warr.  
Major General Sir Fabian Ware.

and the following representatives were appointed by the R.I.B.A. :-

Dr. Raymond Unwin (now President of the R.I.B.A.).  
Mr. Harding Thompson.  
Mr. Arthur Keen.  
Mr. William Haywood.

The following were added at the request of the R.I.B.A. and C.P.R.E. during the course of the Committee's work by the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers :-

Mr. F. Marsden.  
Mr. J. L. Redfern.

2. Consideration of practical measures on this difficult subject ought to be based upon the acceptance of certain fundamental truths, which to the Committee and others familiar with the subject are now axiomatic, but which cannot be too strongly emphasised at the present time.

- (a) The evil of bad building is widespread, and irreparable injury is being done to the beauty of our countryside, and in a lesser degree to our towns; and this injury has also a far more serious economic side than is often realised.
- (b) The damage is proceeding with devastating rapidity.
- (c) Simultaneous with the growth of the evil there is fortunately a marked and general advance in architectural and town planning standards, observable wherever architectural assistance is invoked, as in the case of many of the larger housing schemes of the Local Authorities, and, sporadically, over the country. But, unfortunately, in proportion to the bad building, the good examples are still comparatively few and far between; and one bad building can do so much more harm than one good building can do good.
- (d) It is a matter of high importance in the national interest that the great and increasing reservoir of sound architectural skill and judgment now available through the R.I.B.A. should be utilised as much as possible throughout the country.
- (e) The common impression that the construction of houses, and indeed of most buildings, so as to be pleasing in design and material is more expensive than ugly building is in general mistaken; indeed, many of the bad buildings recently erected must have cost more than good buildings of the same size.
- (f) Building bye-laws in this country do not extend to elevations: their adoption by local authorities is optional, and only about two-thirds of the local authorities have adopted them. As things stand, existing statutory machinery connected with building bye-laws affords no control over elevations and materials and does nothing to prevent bad building of this kind. Where no steps have

been taken under the Town Planning Act of 1925 to obtain control over building and planning, there is no statutory safeguard in the legislation of this country against either bad building or bad siting of buildings. On the other hand, where a resolution to make a planning scheme has been passed by the local authority, all the control necessary is obtainable throughout the area of the scheme; and when the Town and Country Planning Bill, now before Parliament, becomes law, it will be open to every planning authority throughout the country—which will include County Councils—not only to deal with the limited area of land to which the present planning Act extends, viz: land likely to be used for building purposes, but to cover the whole country with an adequate protective system—provided always that the local authorities of the country are willing and ready to make use of the optional procedure of the Act, and pass the necessary "planning" resolutions.

I have said above that control is obtainable on passing a planning resolution. This is true if the local authority is prepared to enforce its rights, for no building owner is entitled to compensation if, with knowledge of the Resolution, he chooses to put up a building which the authority condemn as inconsistent with their Planning Scheme. But there is danger that building owners may put up houses deliberately taking the risk of an order to pull down, knowing that once the building is up such an order will be improbable. It follows that in order to ensure the reality of control it is incumbent on the local authority to take timely steps to prevent such bad building; in other words, they should push on with their scheme without delay.

It is obvious that a local authority must always be loath to pull down buildings which the tenants may actually have bought, and on which rates are payable. From a practical point of view to pass a Resolution and then do nothing may be almost as fatal as passing no Resolution. The pressure of new development is often irresistible, for the economic forces operate whether a planning Resolution has been passed or not. Many such instances will occur to those familiar with the subject. Such pressure is inevitable where a new suburban railway is built, or a new by-pass road constructed, or a new factory put up.

3. The Committee desire to draw attention to the great difficulties of the situation, and to the extreme importance of not trespassing on the exclusive jurisdiction of the local authorities in this country. They desire to avoid any appearance of interfering in matters outside their scope, but they are impressed with the anxiety of the R.I.B.A. to put their wide experience at the disposal of the local authorities and to give any voluntary assistance for which they may be asked.

4. The Committee are of opinion that all local authorities should have the power and the duty of approving elevations and the materials to be used thereon as well as plans; hence our Resolutions, Nos. 1 and 2. But we recognise that if the Town and Country Planning Bill becomes law, and if the local authorities throughout the country see their way to putting their planning powers under it into operation, control over elevations will be automatically obtained without any other amendment of the law; the Committee do not, therefore, regard it as practical politics at the present time to press for separate legislation amending the Public Health Acts in order to enlarge the scope of building bye-laws for the purpose of covering elevations as



well as plans, and of making their adoption generally obligatory on all local authorities. The Committee content themselves on this head with affirming the principle that the bye-law machinery ought to be made applicable, but do not press for immediate legislation in regard to bye-laws.

5. As the procedure of local authorities for obtaining planning control is optional, even in the new Bill, the Committee were unanimous in recommending a wide and energetic campaign by the C.P.R.E., R.I.B.A. and other bodies interested, as soon as the Bill becomes an Act, for the express purpose of arousing public interest, and persuading all local authorities, and particularly County Councils, to exercise their option under the Act, so as to cast the protective network of "planning" resolutions over the whole country, and thereby arrest the present automatic spread of bad building along the roadsides and elsewhere without let or hindrance from any public authority.

6. The most difficult point of all with which the Committee had to deal was to devise satisfactory means by which the architectural forces of the country can be utilised in the national campaign against bad building. We recognise the existence of a body of opinion that a statutory obligation should be imposed upon local authorities to take and be guided by architectural advice. But we do not agree with this view. And yet we were unanimous that the panel system of architectural advisers, which the R.I.B.A. and the C.P.R.E. have jointly set up, is of great practical value, and that the offer of the two bodies to collaborate in making it available for present purposes is one which somehow or another ought to be accepted, so that the services of our architects, offered gratuitously, or for a nominal fee, can be utilised for the good of the country. We have endeavoured to express these views in our resolutions.

7. We recognise, also, the practical justice of the very strong feeling entertained by the R.I.B.A. that plans and elevations designed by properly qualified architects ought not to be rejected by a local authority without equally skilled architectural advice. The Committee recognise that some of the larger authorities have their own official architect, and concede the principle that in such a case plans may legitimately be rejected by such a local authority on the advice of its own architect.

8. The Committee also are of opinion that whenever a local authority rejects for bad elevations or materials there ought to be a right of appeal to an appropriate tribunal. As the appeals would not only be on questions of design and materials, involving architectural knowledge and experience, the Committee are in favour of a tribunal constituted on the lines of the Model Clause prepared by the Ministry of Health, viz., one composed of an architect, a surveyor and a justice of the peace, with modifications of personnel in special cases. This advice is expressed in Resolution No. 6.

9. The above recommendations, in the opinion of the Committee, cover the ground sufficiently to counteract the main evil. They believe that their limited proposals are practicable, and if adopted, will be effective. They are anxious to avoid debatable ground, and to limit their advice to essentials. It will be observed that whilst anxious to utilise the architectural strength of the country—as in their view is absolutely essential—their Resolutions are tacitly based upon a whole-hearted confidence in the local government system and local authorities, and they venture, therefore, to express a very strong hope that their views may meet with the approval not only of the C.P.R.E. and R.I.B.A., which originally appointed the Committee, but also of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, and of the Associations of Local Authorities.

I finally desire to say, as Chairman, that whilst I believe the above report represents the dominant views of the Committee, I recognise that individual members might possibly have added qualifications or even differed on some particular and non-fundamental aspect.

LESLIE SCOTT,  
Chairman.

July 1931.

P.S.—Circumstances have occurred since the writing of the above report at the request of the Committee in July last and its circulation to the Committee which have delayed the passing of the present Town and Country Planning Bill, and mean waiting for the introduction of a new Bill in a new Parliament. The delay is most unfortunate, although the Town Planning Act of 1925 already gives the needful power for the control of elevations within a very wide area for which it enables schemes to be made, viz., over all land where building development has begun or is likely to begin.

The provisions of the proposed Bill extended planning powers to all kinds of land, and thus facilitated the making of wide regional schemes which would enable the whole country to be brought rapidly under such control. It was this feature of it which was so generally recognised as desirable by all parties. Its enactment by the next Parliament still seems to offer the best prospect of achieving the purpose which the Joint Committee have had in view; and the procedure of Resolution 4 might with great advantage be used to press for the Bill.

Beyond calling attention to the above aspect of what has happened the new circumstances require no modification of the report.

4 October 1931.

L. S.

#### RESOLUTIONS

1. That in the opinion of this Joint Committee of the R.I.B.A. and the C.P.R.E. it should be a general principle that all local authorities should have the power and duty to consider, criticise, approve or reject plans and elevations for all buildings, and that for this purpose the procedure both of building bye-laws and of town and country planning should be utilised on the lines recommended in the following paragraphs:—

2. The Public Health Acts should be amended at the first Parliamentary opportunity (a) by extending the bye-law making power so as to include elevations—i.e., the scrutiny of design and materials, and (b) by making the adoption of a suitable code of building bye-laws obligatory on all local authorities.

3. (a) All "planning" authorities, i.e., both Local Authorities, County Councils, and Joint Committees, should be encouraged to extend as rapidly as possible the control which may be obtained through planning schemes, and particularly to take advantage of the additional facilities which the Town and Country Planning Bill promises to afford; and in particular (b) all local authorities should be required to make suitable provision to the satisfaction of the Minister of Health, either individually or by joint action, or by deputing the duty to the County Council under the powers of the new Bill, for carrying out the supervision of building plans and elevations.

4. When the Town and Country Planning Bill becomes law, the Minister of Health should be asked to receive a deputation (a) for the purpose of emphasising the great public importance of resolutions for planning schemes under the Act being passed throughout the country without delay, (b) for the purpose of discussing how best to promote the taking

of advice by all authorities concerned from properly qualified architects conversant with local conditions on all plans and elevations submitted to them, and

(c) for the purpose of facilitating the use by local authorities who have not in their own service a qualified architect, or for whom it is not practicable to utilise the services of an architect in the service of the County Council, of the system of panels of architects and others set up jointly by the R.I.B.A. and the C.P.R.E.

5. Provided always that where elevations have been prepared by a qualified architect they should not be rejected by a local authority on the ground of unsuitable design unless such local authority has received architectural advice either from its own architect or a local panel of architects approved by the Minister.

6. Where elevations are rejected on the ground of unsuitable design, any person aggrieved thereby should have a right of appeal to a tribunal on similar lines to that provided for in the Ministry of Health Model Clauses for Planning Schemes.

## THE PRESENTATION OF HONORARY DEGREES AT DUBLIN TO SIR BANISTER FLETCHER, F.S.A., P.P.R.I.B.A. AND PROFESSOR R. M. BUTLER, F.R.I.B.A.

The honorary degree of Master of Architecture was conferred on 16 October by the National University of Ireland on Sir Banister F. Fletcher, F.S.A., late President, R.I.B.A., and Prof. R. M. Butler.

The ceremony took place in the Senate Chamber, Merrion Square, Dublin, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. D. J. Coffey, President of University College, Dublin, presiding.

Introducing Sir Banister Fletcher, Prof. Purcell said:—

"Sir Banister Flight Fletcher, Fellow and Past President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Barrister at Law of the Inner Temple, and *Officier de la Légion d'Honneur*, has many claims for admission to the Honorary Degree of Master of Architecture of our University.

"He was educated at University College, London, and the Royal Academy, and in the early course of his brilliant professional career won all the principal awards, scholarships, prizes and studentships for his essays and architectural designs. He has travelled widely in many countries, studying and sketching the works of the great masters of architecture of all ages. His rich store of knowledge has been placed at the service of the public in the many publications which have come from his pen. Possibly, his best-known work is the famous *History of Architecture*, now in its ninth edition, which is to be found in every country of the world, the standard work on the subject. A distinguished writer, he had produced many volumes dealing with every phase of architectural theory and practice.

"He has taken an active part in the teaching of architecture in London University and other architectural schools, as well as serving as chairman of the London School. Many important examples of his work are to be found in the public and domestic buildings of England. In recognition of his distinguished services to the spread of a cultural knowledge of architecture, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan, China, Greece, Rumania and the Balkans have all paid their tribute by conferring on him high decorations and honours. Recently, as President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, he presided in Dublin over a large and distinguished gathering of its fellows and members in the first conference of this important institute held in Ireland.

We welcome him to-day to receive our honorary degree of Master of Architecture, which his remarkable achievements fully merit."

Introducing Prof. Butler, Prof. Purcell said:—

"I have the honour to introduce to you Professor Rudolph Maximilian Butler, one of our own country, and Professor of Architecture in our University. His whole professional life has been spent amongst us, and many churches in the four provinces of Ireland bear witness to the high standard of his aesthetic taste. Anxious to work in the native materials of our country, he has built enduring monuments to his skill as architect and to the high quality of Irish craftsmanship. Ever ready to enter the lists of competitive design, he has given us buildings of which we may well be proud.

"For many years he has been a contributor to journals and publications of architectural and archaeological interest and has assiduously applied himself to the cause of architectural education. It was fitting, therefore, that he should undertake the duties of the Chair of Architecture in the University College which bears the outward mark of his genius and which was the first to establish an academic school of architecture in Ireland. To that school of architecture he has given zealous and devoted care and, due to the enthusiastic spirit which he has inspired in his students, may we not even now see the gleam of a new era of Irish architecture which will be no less glorious than the period of which our city presents so many and striking examples!

"We honour Professor Butler for his efforts to advance that art of which he is such a successful exponent, for his unwearying energy and enthusiasm in the cause of architectural education, and, above all, for his contributions to the architecture, not limited to the capital but spread over the whole country."

Immediately before the conferring of the honorary degrees at the National University the Council of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland held a special meeting for the purpose of presenting Sir Banister Fletcher with his robes as a Master of Architecture (M.Arch.) as a token of goodwill and appreciation of the honour conferred upon him, and through him upon the profession.

## Reviews

### THE WORK OF SIR ROBERT LORIMER\*

JOHN BEGG, F.R.I.B.A.

I had much rather write about Lorimer than merely about the book about Lorimer, though the former is by far the more difficult task. It would be an alluring task, for his was a most alluring personality. He had all the fascination and elusiveness that are commonly regarded as prerogatives of the other sex, yet had a dominance of personality altogether masculine. You either loved him or you hated him. Or you might be one who did both, for it was possible to do both by turns, and, in a queer way, even simultaneously. You could love him though he hurt you—perhaps, even, because he hurt you. You could not know him—really know him (if anyone ever did)—without finding that he filled your horizon. No easy task to paint the portrait of such a man in words.

Yet Mr. Christopher Hussey has done it, and done it supremely well. He is to be congratulated on what is, in its way, a masterpiece, a human document worth, perhaps, as much to the student of character as to the architect; and that, speaking as an architect, is no little. It was of the essence of Lorimer's art that his personality should pervade every inch of it, the remarkable thing being that at the same time the particular craftsman's personality must, and did, pervade it too. The more there was of the one, so much the more of the other. Mr. Hussey has had the insight to see this point, and has succeeded in bringing it out. Reading his letterpress—and this, by the way, is very different from the usual padding which we are too well accustomed to find interleaved in a book of architectural plates, and has a literary quality that makes it well worth attentive reading—one is struck by the light thrown on this baffling problem of personality in art. The lesson to be learned seems to be that this, like so many other of the best things in life, is to be regarded as a by-product, and is, in fact, not to be regarded at all by the artist, whether architect or craftsman. To aim direct at personality is the surest way to miss it. It is, as the late Lord Dewar said of experience, "something we may find when we are looking for something else."

I think it is plain from a reading of Mr. Hussey's book (and from a lifelong friendship with its subject I know it is true) that "R. S. L." was eternally "looking for something else" other than the assertion of his own individuality in his work. It was the work itself he cared for, the realisation of a conception he had perfected during the few early half-hours of inspired vision by which he

made every new project his own. That conception, once formed, remained in his mind perfect, complete, firm, and in its main essentials unalterable till the last. It was that conception—or so much of it as concerned them—which he had the rare faculty of communicating to his chosen craftsmen. It was by what can only be described as a ruthless suppression of his own personality, submerging it in the interests of the expression-concept of the work, and inspiring in his team of craftsmen a spirit of similar self-sacrifice on their part, that the personalities of both came alive again in fullest flower yet perfect accord in the finished product.

The book gives the story of yet another by-product of Lorimer's life-work, following a similar natural law. To the best of my belief he never deliberately tried to be Scottish. Again he was looking for something else. As a result, he has brought about a real revival of Scottish art—in the best sense of the term "revival." Mr. Hussey speaks of his leaving to Scotland "a vital tradition of design and craftsmanship where he had found inertia and sterility."† He says, "The architecture of Robert Lorimer is the most eloquent assertion of Scottish Nationalism to be made since the vernacular lyrics of Robert Burns." The parallel is apt. Burns naïvely disclaimed deliberate intention in his art—said he just rhymed "for fun." So it was with Lorimer; he did it all for fun, and you could not spend an hour with him without realising the intensity of enjoyment he got out of it.

Lorimer's two most outstanding successes were no doubt his Chapel of the Knights of the Thistle and the National War Memorial. Both are well illustrated in the book, and the story of each is interestingly told. In many ways the former work is the more attractive to the architect. For one thing, it is a masterpiece of delightful detail, and has, therefore, a stronger appeal for him than for the layman, whose eye, wanting the expert's knowledge of the grammar and anatomy of such work, is apt to lose itself in what must appear perhaps as just a rich confusion, as a Bach fugue to the uninstructed ear. The architect is held by the virtuosity of it all and by the skill by which this rich gem has been made to unify with the simpler work of the grim old church to which it is an adjunct. How fully it does this has only comparatively recently become apparent, after years of mellowing in the atmosphere of "Auld Reekie."

† True, but rather overstated. Lorimer's reputation needs no such disparagement of his compatriot contemporaries and immediate predecessors.—J.B.

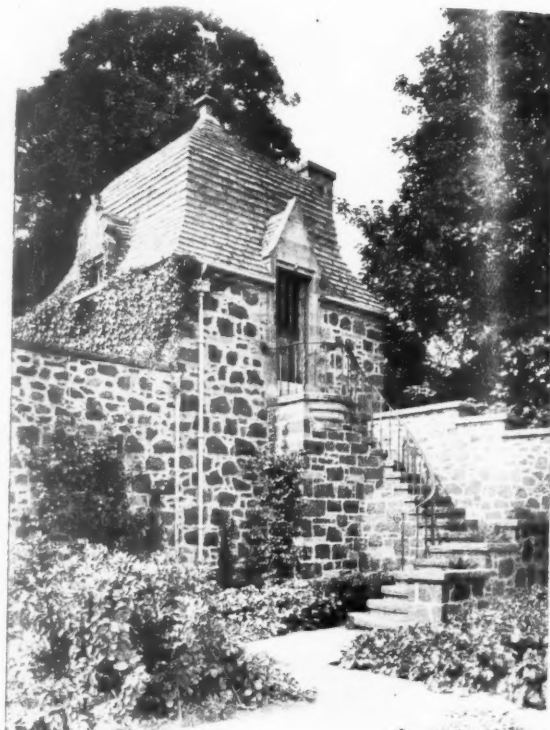
\* *The Work of Sir Robert Lorimer*. By Christopher Hussey. Lond.: Country Life, Ltd. 1931. £3 3s.

But for sheer dramatic success by an architect we must turn to the Scottish National War Memorial in Edinburgh Castle. I cannot say that even the excellent illustrations in the book fully substantiate this statement, for reasons I shall try to bring out later. The Memorial has to be seen in being. Then, whether you are architect or layman—and you don't need to be Scottish (I have known of foreigners, even Germans, visibly affected)—its appeal catches the breath as does that of one other alone, perhaps, among the great monuments of the world—the Taj Mahal at Agra. What is the secret? The work can be seen to be composed on quite ordinary lines and of moderately familiar elements. It is not immune to criticism on points of proportion, scale and the like. Knowing Lorimer's method, and, indeed, having been at his elbow quite a lot while he was designing it, I think I can tell.

The secret lies in the perfect rightness of the expression-concept, evolved during those initial half-hours of intensive visualisation of his. This once conceived and perfected in his mind's eye, he has thereafter bent all his energies to its realisation. An ordinary architect's method, you may say; but a method carried out by him with a passionate single-mindedness of purpose that few of us have ever matched. It is this that lifts the work above rules, such as of proportion, scale and all that, into an emotional and symbolic plane of its own. This work of the Memorial brought a notable career to a dramatic climax, whereupon his Fates, artists like himself, swiftly rang down the curtain.

The one point where I feel the book might have been improved is that we might have been given more illustrations, especially more of detail. For it was in detail that Lorimer excelled. Also, I should like to have seen reproductions of some of the fine drawings which it was his knack to get out of his office staff. But one knows the cost of reproduction these days.

There is this to be said further on the point of illustrations, by no means in disparagement of the book, but, perhaps, in reinforcement of it. There are many of us to whose work the camera deals out full and fair justice. There are some whose work it decidedly flatters. A third and smaller class than either of the other two is of those to whose work it cannot do justice at all. Lorimer belonged to these. In his case, photography hardly more than began to convey the power and charm of what was there to record. He was a little heedless of scale and proportion, and sometimes of mass—things the camera does not fail to grasp. So much in his case depended on the *intimacy* of his thought, on detail, on surface texture, and on the exact rightness of these to accord with the particular material used—in a word, on craftsmanship. So much, too, depended on colour, for which he had an unusually tender sense. To all such the eye of the camera is a trifle blunt; it is apt, therefore, to miss the true Lorimer atmosphere. I would have readers remember, as they turn over the pages of the book, that one has to see Lorimer's things in their actuality to get anything like the full flavour of them.



A GARDEN HOUSE AT BALMANNO  
from Christopher Hussey's *Life of Sir Robert Lorimer*

### "FLETCHER'S HISTORY"

A HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE ON THE COMPARATIVE METHOD.  
By Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A. [P.P.]. Lond.: Batsford, 1931.  
£2 2s.

Reviewed by W. S. PURCHON [A.]

It may be thought that reviewing "Fletcher" gets easier as edition after edition appears. This is far from being the case, as it becomes increasingly difficult to find new things to say about it. The writer is, however, assured that we architects are about as likely to compare reviews as we are to buy books.

"Fletcher" first "supplied a long-felt want" in 1896. It was born into a happy world along with Yellow Books at a time when England's supremacy had hardly been threatened in any sphere. As Macaulay (Rose) would say, the Boer War was yet to come; Victoria was on her throne; Oxford was getting into the habit of winning boat races; Yorkshire was the champion county at cricket; the rate of exchange was one Englishman to three or four of almost any other country; the architects' pupil system, with its accompaniment of evening classes, had hardly been touched by the full-time schools, and all was well with the world.

Unlike so many other things, "Fletcher" has steadily developed and improved during the last thirty-five years, so



much so that those architects who borrowed copies of the first edition and have not needed to see the intermediate ones, would hardly recognise the comparatively modest companion of their youth in the handsome volume of over one thousand pages and four thousand illustrations which may now be consulted in any high-class bookshop or in the R.I.B.A. Library.

And if in those happy, care-free days "Fletcher" was the best single-volume history of architecture in the English language, how securely have author and publisher established the book in that position by subsequent improvements!

If it has a fault, it is perhaps that it is so comprehensive that, having in some way secured the loan of this volume, a student might almost be excused if he never realised the necessity of borrowing other books on architecture. But no, Sir Banister has thought of that danger, and has carefully given an excellent list of reference books at the end of each chapter.

How, then, can one find fault? Is it, for instance, sufficiently wide in scope? In a popular journal one might venture to answer. "From Pyramid (p. 14) to Skyscraper (p. 880)," "From Troy (p. 71) to Troyes (p. 509)," "From Menhir (p. 1) to Menin Gate (p. 869)," "From Tut (p. 15) to Lut (p. 864)," but as architect to architects we will say, "From Ictinus (p. 96) to Gilbert (p. 885) and Sullivan (p. 876)."

Does it take into account recent investigations? See Ur of the Chaldees (pp. 56 and 57), Tut ankh Amen (pp. 15 and 28), and Caerleon amphitheatre (p. 174).

Is it up to date in modern architecture? In this new edition of "Fletcher" special attention has been paid to recent examples in America and England. See Empire State Building, New York (p. 884), the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond

Street, London (pp. 868-869), Cardiff Civic Centre (pp. 866 and 867), and Swansea Civic Centre, not yet built (pp. 866 and 868).

If the worst comes to the worst a reviewer can generally fall back for adverse criticism on absence of maps or of glossary or on faulty indexing, but here again "Fletcher" is beyond reproach.

With regard to illustrations, one felt when reviewing the eighth edition that the limit had surely been reached, and now we are coolly given an additional five hundred!

As to the popularity of this work there can be no manner of doubt. Not only do architects use it as the opportunity arises, but owing largely to the development of an interest in architecture among lay men and women, eight large editions have been sold, and one can guarantee that in any architectural library this book is more regularly used and has to be renewed more frequently than any other.

Not only is the English edition used extensively throughout Great Britain, the British Dominions, and in America (may the inhabitants of the latter continent particularly continue to purchase it in increasing numbers!), but it has been translated into numerous other languages. Some time ago, for instance, it was translated into Spanish, in order to make it accessible to Spanish-speaking students in South America, and quite one of the most intriguing things that has been heard recently about Russia is the possession by that interesting people of an edition of their own of Sir Banister's comprehensive work.

*A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method* is, indeed, a wonderful storehouse of accurate information enriched by an amazing wealth of illustrations. Author and publisher alike are to be congratulated on a remarkable achievement.

## Some Opinions on Furniture and Decoration

*A popular lecture delivered at the R.I.B.A. on 17 October by Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. D. S. MacColl, M.A., LL.D. Litt.D., F.R.I.B.A., in the Chair.*

The second of the series of popular lectures on architecture that have been arranged at the R.I.B.A. for Saturday afternoons during the autumn, was given on 17 October by Mr. Goodhart-Rendel with Mr. D. S. MacColl in the Chair.

At all times, said Mr. Goodhart-Rendel, there had been patrons of decorative art who had commissioned some chosen designer to undertake a room or a house as a whole. There had been the patrons of Papworth, of Owen Jones, of Pugin, of Philip Webb, of Professor Aitchison, of Mr. Voysey. There had also been the people suddenly enriched who ordered "period" decoration in bulk to take the edge off their newness. Both classes, however, were in the minority. Most men, in house decoration, let their wives use that skill in selection and arrangement that they required and frequently possessed in the compulsory business of their wardrobe, but having allowed to women this prerogative, he could not resist pointing out that what they bought for house and wardrobe had generally been designed by men.

The decoration and furniture of buildings other than domestic was, said Mr. Goodhart-Rendel, in another case, and Church decoration was too large and too particular a subject for a general lecture, but he expressed the opinion that the common practice of replacing fittings and decorations that change of fashion had made distasteful to us by fittings and decorations that change of fashion would probably make dis-

tasteful to the next generation, was seldom justified without some utilitarian reason for the innovation. This race with fashion, though perhaps justifiable in a house where our intimate life is spent and where the démodé often has depressing associations, was surely unnecessary in a public building, and destructive of that building's documentary value.

He begged those in his audience who thought "period" decoration a very dead horse to be patient while he remonstrated with those who persisted in flogging it. It sounded plausible to ask why one should invent something that might be bad, when one could copy something that was good. Copies could be indistinguishable from originals, and copyism was not always unprogressive and cowardly, because a great many people resisted progress and euphemised cowardice as "safety first." To argue that the process of copying sterilises artists and craftsmen carried little weight with those who considered that the crying need of modern art was birth control. When one said, "copy something that is good," what was meant by "good"? Unconditionally "good" in all surroundings? Was there any such thing? Good as a background for one life, in spite of its having been made a background for other quite different lives?

The uncompromising modernist did not have all right on his side. Novelty could not be made by mere effort of will. "Doing what nobody has done before may only be doing what nobody has been fool enough to do before," said Mr. Goodhart-Rendel.

"The room, altogether old, or imitative of old—the room altogether new, or would-be new—neither of these will be very sympathetic to live in. An old room with its strictly proper contents may be a priceless family possession—an imitation of it may be a consolation to those whose families have, till lately, had no possessions—a thoroughly new room may be a stimulating work of art—a would-be new room may be a well-intended manifesto of progressiveness, but none of these will frame well our ordinary daily life. The rooms that suit us best to live in are those in which various and diverse objects have won a place as time has gone on. In a "period" room you must hide the gramophone; from a modern, or rather ultra-modern, room you must expel the family portraits, it is this sort of unaccommodatingness that makes it 'ultra.'"

Mr. Goodhart-Rendel continued by saying that because "period" work was merely a vulgar substitute for decoration it did not follow that true decoration could have no style. The essential was that any old material there might be, should be re-used to some new, appropriate and worthy end.

The better tendencies in the art of our day lead toward extreme economy of means. There were, however, some designers capable of handling the full architectural orchestra of traditional instruments with originality and mastery, to produce not merely a pot pourri of hackneyed airs, but a new symphony. The ultra-moderns with their simplicity were liable to save our pockets by the starvation of our appetites. We asked for architecture and they gave us construction, for decoration and we got disinfection, for furniture and we got sanitary bins and surgical appliances. Aesthetic total abstinence might be modern, but it was not decoration or furniture.

Mr. Goodhart-Rendel then gave some practical opinions on

the decoration of walls, ceilings and floors and the various materials that could be used for covering and embellishing them. He held that colour was of infinitely greater importance to our emotional comfort than form. If the colour of its surfaces and fabrics had been beautifully modulated, he could himself live quite happily in a Tudor room with a Louis XV chimney piece and Empire furniture. He could not, on the other hand, find in beautifully related shapes and proportions any real relief from discomfort caused by ill-balanced or ill-chosen colouring.

Though not agreeing that all essentially unnecessary objects should be banished from a domestic building, the shortage of domestic labour would probably prevent us from indulging again in the profusion of silver tables, jardinières, etc., which delighted the Edwardians, he trusted that that we may never come to the opposite extreme of frugality urged upon us by some theorists, who seemed to believe that everything not constantly in use should be regarded as litter and treated accordingly. He suggested that what was needed nowadays in architecture and decoration was a little more litter all round. The combination of elegance with economy was a problem forced upon us now, as many times before.

At the end, Mr. MacColl thanked Mr. Goodhart-Rendel for his extremely interesting paper which took in so many subjects, and said how particularly interesting were his hints about colour, because they testified to so much experience in the matter. He, the chairman, had had some experience in the decoration of picture galleries—a difficult matter, as it seemed that all painters were colour blind. He felt that at the National Gallery the old crimson flock papers were really more satisfactory than the new schemes with which they had been experimenting.

## Tendencies In Very Modern Buildings

*A popular lecture delivered at the R.I.B.A. on 24 October by Mr. A. S. G. Butler, F.R.I.B.A.*

*Sir Richard Paget, Hon. A.R.I.B.A., in the Chair*

Sir Richard Paget, in introducing Mr. Butler, expressed the fear that future generations would not be complimentary to our architecture. Architecture, he said, should be a kind of inspired domestic or ceremonial engineering.

About 90 per cent. of the ordinary people, said Mr. Butler, think of architecture as a matter of ancient monuments; they make long, exhausting journeys to see a building 600 years old, when for 2d. on a 'bus they could see as good a modern building. Having defined good architecture as "adequate shelter of pleasant appearance," Mr. Butler defined styles as "the result of a big demand for one sort of building for one period." Thus had arisen the Greek temple or the Gothic cathedral of the Georgian house, the types of the styles Greek, Gothic or Georgian. The demand that formed modern architecture was the necessity of sheltering numbers of people, or machines, in one building. "Numbers of people doing the same thing—living in flats, working in offices, selling goods, practising on pianos being born in nursing homes—but all in the small compartments of a great enclosing shelter."

Thus was being formed a modern style, reflecting the modern attitude of mind, which demanded a building which was inexpensive yet efficient, and at the same time *looked* agreeable,

through the sheer economy of the most suitable means to achieve beauty.

An architecture of large flat surfaces had arisen demanding great delicacy in treatment of functional elements. We tried "to omit beautifully."

This architecture might sound dull, "but after all," said Mr. Butler, "the front of a Greek temple was merely a row of vertical columns with strips of air between."

Mr. Butler then showed many slides of modern work. Describing the Underground Building Mr. Butler said that he considered it the highest point we had got to in modern architecture. It could be compared in quality with some of the best French cathedrals and, if one walked by it at night, it "got one" in the same way as Beauvais in starlight.

Among the dangers of modernism Mr. Butler said that there was a risk of too great severity of treatment, and a lack of suitability to position. We must not forget position in our eagerness to worship purpose.

In thanking Mr. Butler for his lecture Sir Richard Paget said that it was useless to think of past styles unless you contrasted the past forms of life and modern life. However Georgian a modern house might be in appearance, it has to fulfil modern needs.

## Exhibition

### EXHIBITION OF HOLIDAY SKETCHES AND PHOTOGRAPHS AT THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Anyone who needs to be convinced that the A.A. is full of youth and adventure should be propelled in the direction of this exhibition. Some 70 members have produced paintings in oil, etchings, pencil drawings, lino-cuts, and really fine photographs, in addition to the predominating water-colours (which range from the President's solidly-based landscape patterns in flat wash to the rich explosiveness of Mr. Moira and Mr. Claude Flight's coloured sparks and vibrations).

Buildings, naturally, find their way into most of the pictures; but many of the artists have dispensed with them. Miss Gilbert, for instance, sends charming figure-sketches for decoration; and Mr. Taylor has devised an amusing composition which includes some still life and a Duchess of Devonshire, nicely matching his execution with his conception.

The small show of drawings in crayon and pencil—essentially an architect's medium—is a little disappointing. Mr. Martin Smith's work stands out from the rest, both by its general quality

and by its sense of form. Mr. Nisbet shows brilliant draughtsmanship, but, by contrast, a tendency to that hardness and monotony of line and values which so often characterises an architect's sketches. Mr. C. S. White has sent two crisp and charming drawings of Walberswick.

Among the water-colourists, Mr. Hepworth (in his "extended Walcot" manner) has brilliantly captured the vastest of Viennese tenement-blocks, and leaves us gasping at his courage and his success. Mr. Goddard's imaginative "Ranston Farm," Mr. Wornum's "Doorway at Ragusa," and Mr. Highet's "Ponte Felcino" are only three out of a large number of competent drawings which might be mentioned.

The quality of Mr. Yerbury's photographs will only surprise those who have not seen his more recent work. Mr. Westwood, still a student, shows an achievement and a promise which are both remarkable; and Messrs. Spender, Skinner and Nickson are worthy followers in the same track.

A last word might be devoted to the beauty of a still-life lino-cut by Mr. Orman.

A. L. N. RUSSELL.

## Correspondence

### THE KARL MARX HOF, VIENNA

18 Seymour Street, W.1.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.—

DEAR SIR.—Would it be possible to amplify the description in the issue for 3 August of the Karl Marx Hof by notes on its finances? If these were added this interesting article would be of real value.

I should like to learn what the cube cost was, who the tenants are, where they work, how the £800,000 was budgeted for and whether the scheme pays for itself. Its title makes one wonder.

I am most interested in the rebuilding of slum property: I have not yet heard of any attempt to accomplish this without subsidy of some sort. It seems to me that the new buildings are far too luxurious ever to pay their way, and that all these fine blocks such as the Karl Marx Hof are being erected at the expense of future generations.—Yours faithfully,

H. G. C. SPENCELY.

In reply to Mr. Spencely's questions Mr. Brooke has written as follows:

Liverpool School of Architecture,

7 October 1931.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.—

DEAR SIR.—The following notes on housing in Vienna will, I hope, remove any apprehension that Mr. Spencely may have that future generations will have to pay for the vast housing schemes of the Vienna Corporation. They have been paid for, and their value, when rents are raised, to the city will be enormous.

I do not know the cube cost of the Karl Marx Hof, but I imagine that in order to be of value for comparing with English cube costs, the rents paid by the shops and business premises, the fees to the crèche and schools, and the cost of labour, materials and living would require average adjusting.

The appended bibliography, to which I am indebted, will allow anybody who is interested to go into all the details and also to enter into the ethical, economic and social aspects.

In my article I failed to acknowledge my debt to Oberbaurat

Architekt Karl Elm for his kindness in allowing me to use his plans as illustrations and some of his photographs.—Yours faithfully,

D. BROOKE.

Before the war the workers of Vienna were probably the worst housed in Europe, about 25,000 families lived in one-room apartments. It is stated that, even allowing for the royal residences, on an average three persons occupied each room in Vienna.

The rent restrictions which were started by the monarchy were extended by the republic, and with the inflation of the currency their relative value became almost nil. The government, when they stabilised the currency, did not adjust the rents to a relative basis. The Act of December 1922 introduced rents which covered cost of collection and repairs, but provided no return on the capital invested.

Before the war rents absorbed about one-fifth of the workers' total wage, but in 1923 they represented less than one-hundredth, or about three days' pay. As a result, the tenants of the one-room apartments took the opportunity of securing better accommodation.

The difficulty of obtaining food produced a reaction in favour of housing settlements with small dwellings having 500 square yards of garden. These were built through co-operative building societies, and of particular interest is the fact that each member of the society who required a house had to contribute a number of free hours of labour to assist in its erection. This labour was usually devoted to the making of roads, concrete blocks and the digging of foundations.

The Act of July 1929 provided for a gradual increase in rents during three years, also it introduced a federal tax paid by the tenant at the rate of one groschen per krone of pre-war rent (the Zinsgroschensteuer) to be used in assisting the building of new houses. These regulations will about double by 1931 the amount paid by the tenant before the Act. The value of the rent based on the value of the currency will be nearly one-third of their value before the war.

These conditions have killed private enterprise and most of the houses were built with the assistance of the public authorities. During the years 1923-1929 the authorities in Vienna built some 36,000 dwellings, but this is less than the pre-war rate, as between 1901 and 1910 they built nearly 90,000 dwellings.

At the end of the war the Vienna Corporation established a "Housing and Settlement Fund" for the building of new houses and for the alteration of suitable residences, which they commandeered. The capital of this fund was formed by grants from the municipal treasury, from the rent tax of January 1920, by fines paid by wealthy tenants as an alternative to the commandeering of parts of their houses, and by loans from the Federal Fund. This made it possible to build 3,600 dwellings between 1919 and 1923, and to provide by adaptation 6,900 dwellings. In September 1923 they decided to build 25,000 dwellings in five years; this scheme progressed so rapidly that an additional 5,000 were built in 1927. In May 1927 they decided to build during the next five years 30,000 dwellings. The interest of this programme is that it is financed by means of "non-recoverable" grants out of the annual budget of the corporation. As a result, the rents need only be sufficient to cover the cost of repairs and the management of the buildings and are kept at the same level as the old houses.

An important source of revenue has been the house building tax (*Wohnungsbausteuer*) paid in Vienna by all tenants. It replaced in 1923 the rent tax of January 1920, and brings in a revenue of nearly 35 million schillings. It is sharply graded so that the dwellings and shops which comprise more than three-quarters of the existing buildings pay approximately one-quarter of the tax, while the large residences and important business premises, which represent about one-two hundred and fiftieth of the taxable property, pay four-tenths of the tax. The tax paid on a workman's dwelling is about eight shillings, but the tax on a mansion amounts to about fourteen hundred pounds per annum. The tax is by no means enough; for the cost of providing dwellings was 64 million schillings in 1924, 96 million schillings in 1925, 1926 and 1927, and 75 million schillings in 1928, and the additional cost had to be met by the annual budget.

Apart from these building schemes, the corporation built three model settlements, and during 1921-1926 they lent 26 million schillings to the settlement societies. These loans did not carry interest, and were not repayable. The builders' proportion of the cost was nearly always given in the form of labour performed by the members of the society. The settlers did about one-third of the labour, and as they were not paid for it, and it was done for their own benefit the trade unions had no objec-

tion. Doors, windows and fittings were standardised, and made in the settlement workshops at 20 per cent. less than the market price. The skilled labour was drawn from the settlement members, who were pleased to give their best work to help in building their own houses; and also from non-members from whom efficiency and speed were required by their fellow-workers and masters, the future house owners. The corporation required the settlement societies (*Siedlungsgenossenschaften*) to concentrate their building schemes in five areas and to place the contract in charge of the "Gesiba" (*Gemeinwirtschaftliche Siedlungs- und Baustoffanstalt* = Public Utility Settlement and Building Materials Office). This office supplies the whole of the building materials required by the corporation, and is therefore in a position to take the whole output, on very favourable terms, of firms for several years. After 1927 this method was abandoned and the whole cost was borne by the corporation.

Owing to lack of competition the corporation have acquired large areas of land at prices about one-tenth of the pre-war value, and as a result the land in their ownership increased from 11,500 acres in 1918, to 16,000 in 1928, and to 17,000 acres in 1930, more than a quarter of the land in the city. The corporation owns a lime-kiln with an output of 420 wagon loads of slaked lime, ballast pits with an output of 500,000 cubic feet of ballast and 35,000 cubic feet of building sand, as well as a brick-works which can produce nearly 4,000,000 bricks and 1,000,000 tiles per annum.

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#### FRANCO-BRITISH UNION OF ARCHITECTS ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

The eleventh Annual General meeting of the Franco-British Union of Architects took place in Paris from 18 to 20 September, when a number of British members were most cordially received and entertained by their French colleagues.

The programme for the meeting, in addition to the formal business (which, as usual, was limited to one session) provided many opportunities for the exchange of views on current problems and of seeing notable examples of the various ways in which our French members solve them.

The proceedings opened with an informal reception by the President and Council of the *Société des Architectes Diplômés*.

This was followed by visits to two notable modern buildings: the Paris headquarters of the National City Bank of New York, designed by M. Arvidson, and the new underground vaults, or more accurately "village," of the Bank of France, planned by M. A. Defrasse.

Several visits (made very agreeable by the hospitality of our French Committee, who provided a succession of lunches and dinners) were made to the International Colonial Exhibition, under the guidance of the architects responsible for them. The party was welcomed by the Comte de Vogue (chairman of the Organizing Committee) during the first visit, in a charming



speech to which the President, Mr. J. A. Gotch, and the President-elect, Monsieur Bérard, replied.

The last day was devoted to a motor-coach trip through the forest of Compiègne, with visits to Senlis, the Palace of Compiègne, and the Château at Pierrefonds.

At the general meeting, M. Bérard was unanimously elected President for 1931-1932; Mr. Arthur J. Davis resigned the office of Hon. Secretary of the British Section to become Vice-President, and Mr. H. Chalton Bradshaw was unanimously elected as Hon. Secretary of the British Section, while Lt.-Col. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine and Mr. J. M. Poupinel were re-elected as Secretary-General and Hon. Treasurer. Monsieur A. Schneider was also re-elected Hon. Secretary of the French Section.

The subjects discussed included the need for a revision in the regulations for international competitions to bring these into line with recent local revisions in France and England, the "Registration" and the protection of the title of architect, and a request by the French Committee for information on contracts and contract documents used in English practice, etc.

The following new members were elected:

Proposed by the French Committee: Messrs. T. E. Eccles,

(F.) and M. N. Castello (F.). Proposed by the British Committee: MM. Bruneau, Dubreil and Henri Defrasse.

It was decided to hold the next annual meeting in London, in May 1932, with visits to Windsor and Hampton Court.

Later in the evening the British members were the guests of the S.A.D.G. at the annual dinner of the Union, which was also attended by representatives of H.B.M. Ambassador and the *Ministre des Affaires Étrangères*.

On returning to London, the Secretary General addressed a letter of thanks to Monsieur Bérard, who replied in the following terms:

Paris, 28 September 1931.

MY DEAR GENERAL SECRETARY AND FRIEND,—Your letter of 23 September has caused us great pleasure, as you were good enough to tell us that our English friends have been pleased with their visit to France.

These days have left us a precious souvenir of the friendship which unites the members of the Union, friendship which our visit to London next year will make still closer.

Will you, my dear friend, thank for their good visit those of our fellow-members who have been able to come to Paris, and the ladies who came with them?

Believe me, my dear friend, very cordially yours, A. BÉRARD.

## Notes

### CANON ALEXANDER [Hon. A.] AND ST. PAUL'S

A portrait of Canon Alexander by Sir Arthur Cope was unveiled by the Archbishop of Canterbury on 28 October in the presence of a distinguished audience which included several past presidents and members of the Institute. The portrait is hung on the east wall of the dining-room at No. 2 Amen Corner, just opposite that of Archbishop Tillotson who held the Canonry at the time when St. Paul's was built.

After the unveiling, the Archbishop of Canterbury remarked how fitting it was that in a room that Wren himself had built and where his hand and spirit rested, should hang the portrait of the man who had done most to preserve his masterpiece for the years to come. St. Paul's, rising above the river and the roofs, was a symbol of the City of London and every Englishman was keenly interested in its preservation. Now it could be said that the Cathedral was sound and strong, but it must be remembered that this would not have been possible had it not been one man's business to insist on the possibility of danger and the need for drastic steps to be taken. Canon Alexander had undertaken this task, collected the right advisers and inaugurated funds which had resulted in everything needful being done and a surplus being set aside for the good work to be continued by the Chapter in the future.

Canon Alexander, expressing his thanks, said that he felt a very real sense of gratitude to all those who had helped in the work of restoration.

Sir William Llewellyn then proposed a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor who had presided and who briefly replied.

### SIR BANISTER FLETCHER, P.P.R.I.B.A.

Sir Banister Fletcher has been appointed Deputy Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Within in the City in succession to Sir George Collins, who has been elected Alderman.

### THE INAUGURAL MEETING

Amongst those who accepted invitations to be present at the Inaugural Meeting were:

The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Haddo, O.B.E., D.L., J.P., Chairman of the Greater London Regional Planning Committee; The Rt. Hon. Viscount Lee of Farnham, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.B.E.; The Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.B.E., M.P.; Sir Edgar Bonham-Carter, K.C.M.G., Chairman of First Garden City, Ltd., Letchworth; Sir Theodore Chambers, K.B.E., J.P., Chairman, Welwyn Garden City; Sir Martin Conway, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.G.S.; Sir Richard Allison, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.; Sir Robert Gower, O.B.E., M.P.; Sir Lawrence Chubb; The Rev. John Scott Lidgett, M.A., D.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University of London; Mr. Percy A. Harris, M.P.; Professor Patrick Geddes; Mr. Sydney C. Cockerell, M.A., Hon. A.R.I.B.A., Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge; Mr. Charles H. Long, J.P., President of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers; Mr. R. L. Roberts, President of the Institute of Builders; Mr. G. W. Buchanan, President of the London Master Builders' Association; Mr. R. C. Maxwell, O.B.E., LL.D., President of the Town Planning Institute; Mr. A. B. Knapp-Fisher, F.R.I.B.A., President of the Architectural Association; Mr. Thomas Barron, President of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives; Mr. G. Montagu Harris, Secretary of the Greater London Regional Planning Committee; Mr. J. P. Gardner, J.P.; Mr. R. Barry Parker, J.P., F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Charles Marriott; Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree, J.P.; Mr. H. S. E. Vanderpant; Mr. J. C. Squire; Mr. I. G. Gibbon, C.B., C.B.E.; Mr. James Bone, London Editor of the *Manchester Guardian*; The Rev. W. S. Unwin; Mr. G. L. Pepler.

### NATIONAL HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COUNCIL

#### CONFERENCE AT BLACKPOOL

An important national housing and town planning conference will be held at Blackpool from Friday, 27 November, to Monday, 30 November, under the joint auspices of this Council and the Scottish National Housing and Town Planning Committee. The conference will be attended by a large number of delegates from local authorities in England, Wales and Scot-

land, as well as by several prominent housing reformers and town planning experts. The membership of the conference will be limited to those Local Authorities who are already subscribing members of the National Council or the Scottish Committee, and no extra adhesion fee will be payable for the Conference.

A number of papers dealing with important points of policy will be submitted to the conference, and items on the provisionally arranged programme include: Town and Country Planning Policy, with Mr. Frank M. Elgood in the Chair at the Friday evening session. On Saturday morning, the session will be opened by His Worship the Mayor of Blackpool with Mr. W. H. Gaunt in the Chair, when the subject will be: The Administration of the Housing Acts 1924 and 1930, with especial reference to Subsidies, Standards, Costs, Differential Rents and Clearance and Improvement Areas. This discussion will be continued in the afternoon with Ex-Provost James Norval as the Chairman. On Sunday afternoon Sir Edgar Bonham-Carter will take the chair at a lantern lecture to be arranged by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

Full particulars can be obtained from Mr. John G. Martin, Secretary, National Housing and Town Planning Council, 41 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

#### THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.

The London County Council's Drainage Bye Laws is the subject of a sessional meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute to be held on Tuesday, 10 November, at 6 p.m., at the Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road. The discussion will be opened by Lieutenant-Colonel William Butler, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Medical Officer, General Purposes, London County Council, and Mr. W. H. M. Smeaton, R.P.C., Master of the Worshipful Company of Plumbers, will be in the chair.

#### PUBLIC WORKS, ROADS AND TRANSPORT CONGRESS, 1931.

On 17 November Mr. Percy Morris, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect to the Devon Council, is to read a paper on "Rural Housing" to the Congress, which is to be held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, from 16 to 21 November. Other papers of interest to architects are those on 18 November on concrete specifications (Mr. H. C. Adams, M.A., A.M.Inst.C.E.) and the use of coke breeze concrete especially in connection with steel (Mr. B. H. Knight, M.Sc., Ph.D., A.M.Inst.C.E.).

#### THE ARCHITECTS GOLFING SOCIETY

The autumn meeting of the Society was held at the Richmond Golf Club, Sudbrook Park, Petersham, on 9 October.

The weather was perfect but the attendance was somewhat disappointing.

In the morning the Sullivan Challenge Cup was played for. This was won by Mr. W. J. Gregory (6) with a net score of 74.

Other leading scores were:—

A. R. Butler	..	..	(13)	77
Robert Selby	..	..	(10)	78
J. Stanley Heath	..	..	(Scr.)	79
Alan Slater	..	..	(5)	79
W. H. Ansell	..	..	(14)	82
J. Paxton	..	..	(14)	86
H. Chalton Bradshaw	..	..	(18)	88

In the afternoon a round against Bogey was played. This was also won by Mr. Gregory with a return of 1 down.

Other scores:—

Robert Selby	..	..	..	4 down
Horace White	..	..	..	4 down
Robert Scott	..	..	..	5 down
Alan Slater	..	..	..	5 down
J. Paxton	..	..	..	5 down

Architects are reminded that membership of the Society is restricted to Members (Fellows, Associates and Licentiates) and Registered Students R.I.B.A. The subscription is 5s. per annum for Members R.I.B.A. and 2s. 6d. for Students.

W. H. ANSELL.

#### RECORDS OF ANCIENT LIGHTS

The notice of members is again drawn to the importance of making and preserving accurate records of Ancient Lights in any building which is about to be demolished and rebuilt, if it is not intended to abandon those rights. It is equally important to be able to prove exactly the portion of any ancient light that has been incorporated in the new lights of a new building.

In a recent case (*News of the World v. Allen Fairhead*) Mr. Justice Farwell said:

"In my judgment if a Plaintiff comes to the Court and asks the Court to find that there is no abandonment of ancient lights and seeks to support that by showing that only a comparatively small proportion of the new window is in the same position as the old window, in order to succeed he must be in a position to prove with the greatest precision the exact positions and dimensions of the old windows. It is not enough for him to come and say there was a window here or thereabouts and there is a window in the new building here and therefore you must infer that the two windows coincide or that a portion of the two windows coincide. That is wholly insufficient and the duty is cast upon the Plaintiff in a case of this kind, in my judgment, of proving to the Court with the utmost precision the dimensions and position of the old windows, and when it comes to comparatively small portions of coincidence the lack of such proof is fatal in my judgment to the Plaintiff's case."

#### CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS

##### SPECIAL LECTURES

The dates of the first two lectures of the course have been put forward a week. The revised arrangement is as follows:—

*Hardwoods*.—Thursday, 12 November, at 7.30, by Mr. Alexander Howard.

*Softwoods*.—Thursday, 10 December, at 7.30, by Mr. Alexander Howard.

#### R.I.B.A. MAINTENANCE SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARCHITECTURE.

The Royal Institute of British Architects announce that the following Scholarships, each of £100 a year, have been renewed for a further period of one year:—

Mr. Hubert Bennett (School of Architecture, University of Manchester).

Mr. Ralph Dickinson (Birmingham School of Architecture).

Mr. F. W. Wright (Department of Architecture, University of Sheffield).

The Artists' General Benevolent Institution Maintenance Scholarship of £100 a year has been awarded to Mr. M. G. Gilling, of the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool.

The Ralph Knott Memorial Maintenance Scholarship of £45, tenable at the Architectural Association School of Architecture, has been awarded to Mr. C. L. Sjöström.

#### THE FINAL EXAMINATION

The following are the dates on which the forthcoming R.I.B.A. Final Examination will be held:—

2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 10 December 1931. The last day for receiving applications was 2 November 1931.

## Obituary

### EDWIN SCOTT-NICHOLSON [A.]

Mr. Edwin Scott-Nicholson of Barn Close, Carlisle, Vice-Chairman of the firm of Messrs. Hudson Scott and Sons, who died at Droitwich on 3 October, was born in 1873. The eldest son of Dr. T. D. Nicholson, of Clifton, Bristol, he was educated at Clifton College and Bristol University. Removing to London, he first entered the offices of H. A. Bryden, and then went to Mr. Schultz Weir; later he became a member of the architectural staff of the London County Council, and was engaged in the construction of blocks of workmen's flats at Millbank. He was elected an Associate of the R.I.B.A. in 1897.

In 1900 he joined the firm of Messrs. Hudson Scott and Sons at a time when their factory was being rapidly expanded. He designed and built important extensions to the works and supervised the designing department. Mr. Scott-Nicholson was a member of the Northern Architectural Association and also served on the Bishop of Carlisle's Diocesan Advisory Committee and the Central Council for the care of churches. He was an original member of the Council of Design and Industries and also of the Art Committee of the Federation of British Industries.

As a member of the Carlisle City Council he did much to improve the amenities of the city, he made a forceful plea for the preservation of the historical dignity of the Northern entrance to the city which was being endangered by the erection of new public buildings. He was the inspiration of the Carlisle Amenities Committee and was largely responsible for the publication of the "Cautionary Guide to Carlisle." He was greatly interested in antiquarian study, particularly costume and heraldry, and he designed both the new city banner and the official robes and caps of the City Aldermen, which he presented to the Corporation. These were first worn on the occasion of the opening of the new gates to Carlisle Cathedral, which were the gift of his wife to the Dean and Chapter and whose beauty of design owed much to Mr. Scott-Nicholson's extensive knowledge of ecclesiastical matters. He also held many municipal posts and rendered valuable service to the city of Carlisle and indeed to the county of Cumberland. He was a member of the Committee of Management of the Cumberland Infirmary and of the Cumberland and Westmorland Convalescent Institution. He was one of the county representatives on the Eden Fishery Board, being vice-chairman of the Board and a member of the Watching Committee. Among other public posts which he held were Land Commissioner for the county of Cumberland and the county borough of Carlisle and a Governor of the George Moore Education Trust. During the war he held a temporary commission in the Artists' Rifles. Mr. Scott-Nicholson took a delight in hunting, particularly otter-hunting. He was Deputy-Master of the Carlisle Pack and also hunted with the Dumfriesshire. He was vice-President and a former captain of the Carlisle and Silloth golf club.

His wife, only daughter of the late Sir Benjamin Scott, and his son and daughter, survive him.

### CECIL MALLABY FIRTH.

Cecil Mallaby Firth contracted pneumonia whilst returning home from Egypt, and died in a London nursing home 25 July 1931.

Born at Ashburton, Devon, he was educated at Clifton and Exeter College, Oxford. On leaving Oxford, he was called to the Bar and subsequently became Assistant King's Advocate in Cyprus. In 1906 he married and returned to England, where he worked for a time in the Bodleian Library. He then took up Egyptology under Dr. Reisner at the Giza Pyramids, and later in Nubia, where he subsequently took charge of the Egyptian Government Expedition and made the museum at Assuân.

Following upon his appointment as Chief Inspector of Antiquities at Luxor, he was, in 1914, promoted to excavate at Saqqâra, but was unable to begin work until after the cessation of hostilities. During the whole of the war period he served in the Army, principally as Intelligence Officer in Egypt and Palestine. He then took up his post at Saqqâra, became Archaeologist to the Egyptian Government, and amongst other activities organised the present Nubian Expedition. But, in the minds of architects, the memory of Firth will be

chiefly associated with his important discoveries at Saqqâra, which have revolutionised our ideas of early masonry and completely dispelled the Benihasan proto-Doric theory. He realised, at once, the architectural value of the buildings he was in process of unearthing and persuaded the Egyptian Government to appoint a young architect to make an accurate record of the remains and collaborate in a series of restorations. He and his colleague, Monsieur J.-P. Lauer, have made a great contribution to the history of the Third Egyptian Dynasty, and consequently a most valuable addition to our knowledge of early architecture as a whole. Firth must have suffered intense disappointment at leaving his work on the Zoser temenos incomplete.

When I last saw him, in the summer of 1930, he was contemplating an essay on the construction of the Pyramids. Whether now this will ever be published, I am not competent to say. He had very definite views on the subject, and from his intimate acquaintance with the Giza plateau and its great authority, Dr. Reisner, his opinions would, without doubt, have been most illuminating.

Firth was one of the most generous men I have met. I remember his coming to lunch with me one broiling day in Cairo, in the late spring of 1927. When most people were resting in the cool behind closed shutters, he was toiling along through the dust and heat to give me information, because he had to return to Saqqâra that evening. His time was yours; he never tired of answering questions, whether engaged in showing you over his excavations, in correspondence, or in talks during summer visits to his beautiful old home at Newton Abbot. Many will share with his widow and daughter in mourning their very great loss.

W. W. WOOD.

### WALTER TALBOT BROWN [F.].

The death, last August, of Mr. Walter Talbot Brown removes a notable figure in the development of architecture in the Midlands, and particularly in the district of Northampton.

Mr. Talbot Brown, who won the Pugin studentship in 1877, had, since 1881 been in partnership with Mr. J. W. Fisher at Wellingborough. His practice was a wide and varied one, and among his works are the churches of St. Barnabas, Wellingborough; St. Peter's, Rushden, and the reparation, fittings and colour decoration of the old parish church of All Hallows, Wellingborough. Among the many War Memorials he designed are notably those at Wellingborough and Market Harborough, and he was also responsible for the chapel at Wellingborough School. He did much domestic work at Market Harborough, Wellingborough and Northampton, also the Grammar and Council Schools at Wellingborough and the High School at Bishop Stortford. His most recent work was "St. Davids," Kingsthorpe, and the cloisters forming a memorial playground for children at Farthingstone.

Mr. Talbot Brown was an acknowledged authority on English work in planning, detail, furniture, embroidery, metal work and glass. In 1894 was published the book *The Architecture of the Renaissance in England*, in conjunction with Mr. J. A. Gatch, for which he supplied much information. Mr. Talbot Brown attended every sketching excursion of the Architectural Association since the first in 1870 until 1914, and for many years he acted as secretary with both Mr. H. D. Searles Wood and Mr. A. Hemmings.

### SPENCER WATERS [L.]

Mr. Spencer Waters, who died at the age of 66 at Pretoria, last June, became a Licentiate in 1910. He went to Pretoria after the South African war, and in 1913 was employed by the Public Works Department as Quantity Surveyor, with which he served after the union of the province. He was largely responsible for the survey of quantities of the principal Government buildings, including the Union Building, University College, and the high schools. He started on his own account in 1917, and his practice took him to various parts of the Union. Shortly before his death he completed the quantities of the Pretoria Hospital for Infectious Diseases, in association with Mr. Tom Moore, of the Pretoria Technical College.

## Allied Societies

### BUCKS, BERKS AND OXON ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Bucks, Berks and Oxon Architectural Association is holding an Exhibition of members' work at the Town Hall, Oxford, on 10, 11 and 12 December.

Particulars may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, 9 New Road, Oxford.

### BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

#### PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The first General Meeting of the Session of the Birmingham Architectural Association was held at the Society of Artists' Gallery on 19 October. After thanking those present for his election as President for the coming year, Mr. John B. Surman said that the work of the Association had increased enormously during the last two or three years and that every year their membership had become larger; old students of the School of Architecture became members as they left the school and architects were being admitted both to the R.I.B.A. and the Association, so that before long, he hoped, every practising architect of standing in the area would be a member both of the R.I.B.A. and of the Birmingham Association. Mr. Surman urged those who had not already done so, to take the step and said that it should be borne in mind that "when the New Board of Architects is set up under the Registration Bill, the number of representatives to sit on the new Committee from the Institute will be in direct proportion to the number on the register of the R.I.B.A., as compared with the number on the registers of the other Societies of architects." And he emphasised that if the Institute is to be used to the full under the Registration Scheme, it is most desirable that members should lend their aid by being incorporated in it.

The Council, continued Mr. Surman, had been pleased by the increase of attendances at lectures and he hoped that it would continue. The Public Lectures on Architecture and those given to children in the Secondary Schools and the schools in the City, though extended last session, had been so much appreciated that the work would be continued and if possible developed.

The public-spirited work of the Birmingham Civic Society in improving the amenities of the city had done much, thought Mr. Surman, to focus attention on this side of educational work. During the last year, the Civic Society had shown an added interest in the profession by offering a Scholarship for Research Work in Town

Planning. The Association expressed its appreciation of this act of the Council of the Civic Society and would encourage the younger members of the Association to compete.

The crisis through which the country was passing, said Mr. Surman, touched all professions; and architecture was always one of the first to suffer by trade depression. He appealed to principals to retain the service of their staffs for as long as possible, and also for more subscribers to the Architects Benevolent Fund which had done such fine work and now had so many calls upon it.

Speaking of the Registration Bill, Mr. Surman said that the untiring efforts of the R.I.B.A. had at last borne fruit and now that there was a Bill for the Registration of Architects, we had to ask ourselves how it was going to effect us—would it strengthen us as a profession, would it make us better architects, would it give us more work as individuals? There is no doubt, continued Mr. Surman, that even before amendments to the present Bill are suggested, it will strengthen our hands; and raise our status in the eyes of the average citizen. It would not of necessity make us better architects, said Mr. Surman, except in so far as it lead the individual to realise his legal and moral responsibilities. "I am convinced," said Mr. Surman, "that it will make for better architects in the future, that is, as the average practitioner will be better trained. The powers of the Board of Architectural Education under the Bill will be great, and then the standard will rise with succeeding years. Now that we have succeeded after so many years of effort . . . it is the duty of the members of the Allied Societies to see that the best possible use is made of it. We have to concentrate on certain practical points, we have to complete the united front of the R.I.B.A. and the Allied Societies by getting into the Allied Societies every reputable and properly qualified architect in each area, so as to ensure the predominance of the R.I.B.A. and its Allied Societies in the control of Registers and of everything connected with it. . . . The passing of the act now enables us to complete the educational campaign and after a short period we shall be able to ensure that no one can have his name added to the register who has not passed through a qualifying examination, and every architect whose name is on the register has the guarantee of training and professional competence."

In speaking to the younger members, Mr. Surman pointed out that the essential qualities required were character, integrity, and idealism; and a realisation that the smallest commission had to be well and truly done. "Let us," he said, "strive to carry on the great tradition of the Birmingham Association for character and work."

## Membership Lists

### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP: ELECTION 30 NOVEMBER 1931

#### AS FELLOWS (30).

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11, an election of candidates for membership will take place at the Council Meeting to be held on Monday, 30 November 1931. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A., not later than Tuesday, 17 November 1931.

#### AS HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBERS (2).

RERRICH: ADALBERT, Kepiro utca 5, Budapest IV, Hungary. Proposed by the Council.

WALKER: CHARLES HOWARD, 100 Arlington Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Proposed by the Council.

ASHENDEN: CAPTAIN HAROLD CAMPBELL, M.C., F.S.I. [J. 1920] 29 St. Peter's Street, Canterbury; South Hill, 56 Whitstable Road, Canterbury. Proposed by John L. Seaton Dahl, F. Arnold Perren and Arthur R. G. Fenning.

BRAY: ARTHUR GEORGE [J. 1906], Vice-President, Burma Society of Architects, 545 Merchant Street, Rangoon; 27 Town Lane, Park Road, Rangoon, Burma. Proposed by John Bradshaw Gass, Arthur J. Hope, and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d.).

CRESSWELL: JOHN JAMES [J. 1893], 77 Victoria Street, Grimsby; 178 Legsby Avenue, Grimsby. Proposed by J. A. Gotch and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d.).



DALGLISH: KENNETH [A. 1912], Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4; The Close, Knoll Road, Sidcup, Kent. Proposed by Herbert A. Welch, J. B. F. Cowper and H. P. G. Maule.

DOWDESWELL: FRANK [A. 1912], Messrs. Keys and Dowdeswell, Mercantile Bank Building, Singapore; 15 Mount Rosier Road, Singapore. Proposed by Major P. Hubert Keys, A. Gordon and F. Dorington Ward.

EMBERTON: JOSEPH [A. 1921], Chesham House, 136 Regent Street, W.1; The Mount, Chobham, Surrey. Proposed by Professor Patrick Abercrombie, Thos. S. Tait and Robert Atkinson.

HUGHES: JAMES O'HANLON [A. 1925], Commonwealth Buildings, Woolwich; 16 Dickson Road, Eltham, S.E.9. Proposed by S. H. Egan, R. H. J. Mayhew and William G. Ingram.

LEVERKIN: MISS GERTRUDE WILHELMINE MARGARET, B.A. [A. 1922], 5 Gowet Street, W.C.1; 65 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7. Proposed by Horace Field, Professor S. D. Adshead and H. C. Hughes.

ROBINSON: ALFRED DOUGLAS [A. 1915], 104 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.1; 15 East Hill, Colchester; Penfold, Kirby Cross, Essex. Proposed by E. Guy Dawber, H. P. G. Maule and H. B. Creswell.

SITCLIFFE: BRIAN LISTER [A. 1926], 7 Duke Street, Wigmore Street, W.1; 44 Temple Fortune Hill, N.W.11. Proposed by Martin Shaw Briggs, W. E. Riley and Ernest B. Glanfield.

VENTERS: JOHN MACKIE [A. 1920], c/o Atkinson and Dallas, Ltd., 26 Peking Road, Shanghai; 104 Tifeng Road, Shanghai, China. Proposed by B. Fraser, Jas. C. Wynnes and H. G. Robinson.

The following Licentiates who have passed the qualifying Examination:—

ADAMS: JOHN BRITAIN, President of the North Staffordshire Architectural Association, Stafford Chambers, Glebe Street, Stoke-on-Trent; "Rosemount," Stoke Ville, Stoke-on-Trent. Proposed by R. T. Longden, Duncan A. Campbell and Professor Patrick Abercrombie.

ANDERSON: HAROLD, 27 Watling Street, Canterbury; Arbele Farm, Bleau, near Canterbury. Proposed by John L. Seaton Dahl, Arthur R. G. Fenning and S. H. Loweth.

BARBER: FREDERICK, Bank Chambers, 4 Market Place, Kingston-on-Thames; The Cedars Cottage, Portsmouth Road, Surbiton, Surrey. Proposed by A. H. Jones, A. Jessop Hardwick and S. P. Anderson, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

DREWITT: FREDERICK GEORGE, Lloyd's Bank Chambers, Penzance; Trelyn, Polwithen, Penzance. Proposed by Goodwin S. Packer, Louis de Soissons and G. Grey Wornum.

ETCHILLS: FREDERICK, 52 Davies Street, Berkeley Square, W.1; France House, East Hagbourne, Berks. Proposed by Howard Robertson, Sir Reginald Blomfield and J. Murray Easton.

FRANK: LEOPOLD BERNARD, c/o Buenos Aires Pacific Railway Co., Florida 783, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Proposed by James Smith, E. Lauriston Conder and David B. Hutton.

GILL: LESLIE MACDONALD, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.4; West Wittering, near Chichester, Sussex. Proposed by John L. Denman, Arthur R. G. Fenning and Peter D. Stonham.

JACKSON: EDWIN ARTHUR, 13 North Street, Ashford, Kent. Proposed by F. R. B. Haward, W. H. Robinson and S. H. Loweth.

KING: WILLIAM JAMES, 5 Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1; 55 Frognaal, Hampstead, N.W. Proposed by John E. Yerbury, Edgar S. Underwood and Herbert A. Welch.

MARTIN: CYRIL FREDERICK, 106 Colmore Row, Birmingham; "Wharley," Eastcote, Hampton-in-Arden, Warwickshire. Proposed by Philip B. Chatwin, Ernest C. Bewlay and Baron C. S. Underhill.

RANGER: EDGAR, 12 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1; Long Barn, Broadstairs, Kent. Proposed by John L. Seaton Dahl, Arthur R. G. Fenning and Sidney H. Loweth.

STEWART: JOHN, 20 Albert Street, Motherwell; Whitehouse, Lanark. Proposed by N. MacWhannell, Andrew Balfour and Wm. Hunter McNab.

TAYLOR: JAMES, 220 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2; "Rolyat," 90 Kilmarnock Road, Giffnock, Renfrewshire. Proposed by John Watson, Andrew Balfour and David Salmond.

And the following Licentiates who are qualified under Section IV, Clause 4(c) ii of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:—

ADAMS: JOHN, 53 Hans Mansions, London, S.W.3. Proposed by H. Percy Gordon, Victor Wilkins and Ernest Bates.

BLADON: JOHN EDWARD, 16 Albere Buildings, 12 Preesons Row, Liverpool; "Nerquis," Ford Road, Upton, near Birkenhead. Proposed by E. Bertram Kirby, Gilbert Fraser and Duncan A. Campbell.

DENMAN: SAMUEL, 27, Queen's Road, Brighton, Sussex; 74 Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Proposed by John L. Denman, Arthur R. G. Fenning and Stanley J. Wearing.

JACKSON: MAJOR JOSEPH PYBUS, J.P., Imperial Chemical House, Millbank, S.W.1; New Park, Hartford, Cheshire. Proposed by L. H. Bucknell, Darcy Braddell and A. E. Powles.

MAWHOOD: WILLIAM, 17, Market Road, Chelmsford; 14 Queen's Road, Chelmsford. Proposed by George M. Eaton, H. Lidbetter and T. H. Thorpe.

MOORE: WILLIAM ERNEST, Barclays' Bank Buildings, High Street, Leicester; 20 West Avenue, Leicester. Proposed by J. Stockdale Harrison, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Fisher and George Nott.

#### AS ASSOCIATES (104).

ABBOTT: DEREK NEWLANDS [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 36 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. Proposed by Howard Robertson, E. Stanley Hall and Louis de Soissons.

ADAM: WILLIAM [Special Examination], 68 David's Loan, Falkirk, Stirlingshire. Proposed by T. Harold Hughes, A. N. Malcolm and William J. Smith.

ADKINS: FREDERICK WILLIAM CHARLES [Final], "Delamere," 49 Elmwood Avenue, Harrow, Middlesex. Proposed by George A. Mitchell, Sydney Tatchell and J. Stanley Beard.

ALDRIDGE: ROWLAND DE WINTON [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Bankton, Lower Kingswood, Surrey. Proposed by H. A. Gold, A. W. D. Reid and Courtenay M. Crickmer.

AMBDEKAR: VIRESHWAR NILKANTH [Final], 14 Ghatkoparwala Building, Mughbat, Bombay 4, India. Proposed by E. C. Henriques, H. Foster King and Burjor S. J. Aga.

ASHWELL: HAROLD JAMES [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association; Exempted from Final Examination], c/o Herrn. C. Minch, Borgfelder-strasse 13<sup>11</sup>, Hamburg 25, Germany. Proposed by Howard Robertson, W. H. Ansell and E. G. W. Souster.

BARRY: DENNIS EGERTON [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association; Exempted from Final Examination], c/o National Bank of South Africa, Circus Place, London Wall, E.C.2. Proposed by Howard Robertson, J. Murray Easton and Verner O. Rees.

BELL: BRIAN M'EWEN [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London; exempted from Final Examination], 98A Crawford Street, W.1. Proposed by C. Lovett Gill, M. Eyre Walker and Matthew J. Dawson.

BENSON: CHRISTOPHER AUGUSTUS [Special Examination], 30 Stonesby Avenue, Leicester. Proposed by W. H. D. Caple, Walter Brand and Arthur H. Hind.

BEST: NORMAN [Final], 40 Cobden Road, Chesterfield, Derbyshire. Proposed by Joshua Clayton, W. Geo. Davies and W. G. Buck.

BOMER: EDWARD DIXON NEVILLE [Final], Marsham Manor, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks. Proposed by Fred. J. Wills, Edward Bomer and A. Edward Hughes.

BOOTH: LEONARD NOEL, B.Arch. McGill [Passed five years' course at School of Architecture, McGill University, Montreal; exempted from Final Examination], 2022 University Street, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Proposed by Philip J. Turner, Percy E. Nobbs and G. T. Hyde.

BRAMHILL: HAROLD, Dip. Arch. Lvlpl. [Passed five years' course at Liverpool University School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], 215 Wavertree Road, Edge Hill, Liverpool. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Professor Lionel B. Budden and J. J. Joass.

- BROUGHTON:** FRANK HOLDEN [Final], 77 Sharples Avenue, Sharples, Bolton. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- BROWN:** LEONARD LONGMAID [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], "Amwellbury," Letchworth, Herts. Proposed by Howard Robertson, Verner O. Rees and Wm. E. A. Brown.
- BRUER:** LIONEL GREGORY [Special Examination], Claridge House, Gawler Place, Adelaide, South Australia. Proposed by Philip R. Claridge, W. H. Bagot and L. Laybourne-Smith.
- CAIRNS:** JAMES BROWN [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], 19 Burlington Avenue, Glasgow, C.2. Proposed by T. Harold Hughes, William J. Smith and John Watson.
- CARDWELL:** JOHN JOSEPH [Final], 8 Culver Road, Reading. Proposed by Norman Richley, George A. Mitchell and F. Willey.
- CARÔE:** ALBAN DOUGLAS RENDALL, M.A. [Final], 3 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W. Proposed by W. D. Carôe, E. Vincent Harris and Thos. S. Tait.
- CHARD:** FREDERICK VINCENT SCOTT [Final], 60 Leonard Street, Hull. Proposed by G. Dudley Harbron, Frederick J. Horth and H. Andrew.
- CLARK:** ARTHUR RONALD [Final], c/o Borough Architect, Gower Street, Derby. Proposed by F. W. C. Gregory, George M. Eaton and T. H. Thorpe.
- COLLIE:** ROBERT ANDERSON [Final], 5 Abbey Drive, Glasgow, W.4. Proposed by John Keppie, James Miller and John Watson.
- CONNOLLY:** HERBERT [Final], 52 Chatsworth Street, Derby. Proposed by George H. Widdows, Harry S. Fairhurst and H. Langman.
- COWLEY:** RODERICK HEDLEY [Final], 179 Bellingham Road, Catford, S.E.6. Proposed by Andrew Ford, G. Mackenzie Trench and H. C. Lander.
- COX:** FRANK RUSSELL [Passed five years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Bloomsbury House Club, Cartwright Gardens, W.C.1. Proposed by George Drysdale, John B. Surman and William T. Benslyn.
- CRICKMAY:** HUGH WAYDELIN, B.A. (Arch.) London [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], 38 Beaumont Street, W.1. Proposed by Sydney Tatchell, Christopher Wheeler and Matthew J. Dawson.
- CRISPIN:** BRINLEY ARTHUR [Special Examination in design for former candidates of Society of Architects], 14 Spencer Street, Swansea. Proposed by J. Herbert Jones, Charles S. Thomas and Henry A. Ellis.
- DAWBARN:** CHRISTOPHER YELVERTON, M.A. Cantab., B.Arch. L.vpl. [Passed five years' course at Liverpool School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], 12 Adelaide Terrace, Waterloo, Liverpool. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Harold A. Dod and Leonard Barnish.
- DEVEREUX:** ALAN HENRY, B.A. Hons. (Arch.) London [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], 10 Gunton Cliff, Lowestoft, Suffolk. Proposed by Sydney Tatchell, J. W. Stanley Burmester and Matthew J. Dawson.
- DRURY:** MISS EVELYN [Passed five years' course at Manchester University School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Homecroft, Crofton, Orpington, Kent. Proposed by Martin Shaw Briggs, G. Wyville Home and Shirley Knight.
- DRURY:** MISS JOAN ROLLO [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], 55 Upper Gloucester Place, N.W.1. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, C. H. Biddulph Pinchard and A. Dunbar Smith.
- DRY:** THOMAS JAN [Final], c/o Messrs. Walgate & Elsworth, Hilliard's Chambers, Church Square, Cape Town, South Africa. Proposed by H. J. Brownlee, F. K. Kendall and John Perry.
- DYER:** HAROLD THORNLEY [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], 17 Limerston Street, Chelsea, S.W.10. Proposed by Professor S. D. Adshead, David Thomson and Chas. J. Mole.
- EDGAR:** NORMAN [Final], 43 Polmaise Street, Blaydon-upon-Tyne. Proposed by J. A. Clarke, H. L. Hicks and Thomas R. Milburn.
- FANCOTT:** WILLIAM EDMUND [Final], 85 Conduit Street, Uppingham. Proposed by J. Stockdale Harrison, George Nott and William Keay.
- FARROW:** JOHN WILFORD [Final], c/o Messrs. Farrow & Stocks, Oxford Chambers, East London, South Africa. Proposed by J. W. H. Farrow, Sir Banister Fletcher and Verner O. Rees.
- FISHER:** NORMAN CATER [Special Examination], Claridge House, Gawler Place, Adelaide, South Australia. Proposed by Philip R. Claridge, W. H. Bagot and L. Laybourne-Smith.
- FISHER:** RODERICK CHARLES [Final], Abbotsholme School, Rochester, Staffs. Proposed by A. S. G. Butler, Maxwell Ayrton and Major Clough Williams-Ellis.
- FOGGEN:** JOSEPH, Dip. Arch. Leeds [Final], 70 Melbourn Road, Bolton, Lancs. Proposed by G. H. Foggitt, John Bradshaw Gass and James R. Adamson.
- FRANKLIN:** HERBERT JAMES [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Newstead, Nightingale Road, Rickmansworth, Herts. Proposed by Howard Robertson, Verner O. Rees, and J. Murray Easton.
- FURBUR:** ERIC RONALD [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool University School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], c/o Barry Parker, Esq., Norton Way South, Letchworth, Herts. Proposed by H. L. Thornely, Duncan A. Campbell and T. F. Shephard.
- GARDHAM:** HENRY EDGAR [Final], 71 Rustlings Road, Sheffield. Proposed by W. Geo. Davies and W. G. Buck, and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- GOLDSMITH:** HUMPHREY HUGH [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1. Proposed by Frank J. Potter, Alfred H. Hart and L. H. Bucknell.
- HALL:** ARTHUR LEONARD [Final], 26 Abbotswood Road, Streatham, S.W.16. Proposed by George A. Mitchell, R. S. Bowers and H. Victor Kerr.
- HARRIS:** LEONARD DAVID [Final], 128 King Henry's Road, N.W.3. Proposed by Howard Robertson, J. Murray Easton and E. Stanley Hall.
- HARRISON:** RONALD HERBERT [Final], 64 Church Street, Woolwich, S.E.18. Proposed by Leonard A. Culliford, Joseph G. Oatley and Thos. E. Scott.
- HARTLAND:** ERIC JOHN [Final], 65 Dagmar Avenue, Wembley, Middlesex. Proposed by George A. Mitchell, Rob. Robertson and Fredk. R. Hioris.
- HAWKER:** JAMES BENTLEY [Special Examination] 103 Canfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.6. Proposed by Alexr. G. Bond, R. Stephen Ayling and Walter H. Godfrey.
- HOAR:** HAROLD FRANK, B.A. (Arch.) London [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], 5 Gunnersbury Drive, Ealing, W.5. Proposed by Professor S. D. Adshead, C. Lovett Gill and C. Ernest Elcock.
- HOBBS:** GEOFFREY BRYANT [Final], c/o Swan, Norman & Clay, 8 Cliffords Inn, E.C.4. Proposed by Geoffrey Norman, James H. Swan and Felix Clay.
- HONEYWELL:** FREDERICK WILLIAM [Passed five years' course at the Welsh School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], 60 Leonard Street, Hull. Proposed by Walter Rosser, Henry Budgen and G. Dudley Harbron.
- HUGHES:** HENRY GORDON, B.Arch. McGill [Passed five years' course at McGill University, Montreal. Exempted from Final Examination], 4784 Victoria Avenue, Montreal, Canada. Proposed by G. T. Hyde, Percy E. Nobbs and Philip J. Turner.
- HUGHES:** JOHN [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool University School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], 19 Storeton Road, Oxtou, Birkenhead. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Professor Lionel B. Budden and Edward R. F. Cole.

- LINDSAY: ROBERT GOVAN [Final], Cranford, Seafield Drive, Ayr. Proposed by James A. Morris, T. Harold Hughes and David Salmon.
- LONG: ALBERT EDWARD [Final], Killin Cottage, Agates Lane, Ashstead, Surrey. Proposed by Professor Beresford Pite, E. P. Wheeler and W. T. Sadler.
- M'ISTYRE: DONALD [Final], Melkridge House, Durham City. Proposed by F. Willey, W. T. Jones and Norman Richley.
- McWILLIAMS: HERBERT HASTINGS [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Library Buildings, Port Elizabeth; Seven Gables, Walmer, C.P., South Africa. Proposed by Wm. J. McWilliams and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- MARLOW: ALAN FLETCHER [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], 1 St. John's Road, Plumstead Common, S.E.13. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, C. Lovett Gill and Matthew J. Dawson.
- MARWICK: THOMAS WALLER [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], c/o Messrs. T. P. Marwick and Son, 54 Northumberland Street, Edinburgh. Proposed by Howard Robertson, John Jerdan and Verner O. Rees.
- MASSEY: EDWARD FRANCIS [Passed five years' course at the Manchester University School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], The Delph, Windmill Lane, Appleton, Cheshire. Proposed by J. Theo. Halliday, Fredk. R. Hiorns and W. T. Sadler.
- MILESON: HAROLD [Final], 40 Chaucer Road, Wanstead, E.11. Proposed by Henry C. Smart, Horace White and Basil Oliver.
- MITCHELL: ALLAN HAWTHORN [Final], 32 Kensington Gardens Square, W.2. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- MITCHELL: CHARLES MARCUS FITZ-WILLIAM [Final], c/o James Morris, Esq., Union Castle Buildings, Adderley Street, Cape Town, South Africa. Proposed by H. J. Brownlee, John Perry and F. K. Kendall.
- MOFFAT: JOHN BURN [Passed five years' course at the Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], 2 Springvalley Terrace, Edinburgh. Proposed by John Begg, F. C. Mears and James A. Arnott.
- MOLLISON: WILLIAM [Final], 18 Upper Tooting Park, S.W.17. Proposed by Wm. Salmon, Chas. G. Soutar and P. H. Thoms.
- MOORE: HAROLD WILLIAM [Special Examination], 2 Bethcar Road, Harrow, Middlesex. Proposed by Roland Welch, W. E. Masters and A. F. A. Trehearne.
- MOORE: SHIRLEY SIMPSON [Final], Barclay's Bank Buildings, High Street, Leicester. Proposed by George Nott, J. Stockdale Harrison and Lt.-Col. J. W. Fisher.
- MORRIS: RONALD STANLEY [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], 34 Knightland Road, Upper Clapton, E.5. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, R. Mountford Pigott and H. F. Murrell.
- MURISON: FORBES [Special Examination], 15 Ascog Street, Glasgow, S.2. Proposed by T. G. Gilmour, David Salmond and John Watson.
- NEEDHAM: JOHN [Passed five years' course at Leeds School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], 29 Little Lane, Bradford, Yorks. Proposed by Norman Culley, B. R. Gribbon and T. Butler Wilson.
- NEIL: NORMAN ALEXANDER GORDON, F.S.A.(Scot.) [Final], 7 Glenorchy Terrace, Edinburgh. Proposed by F. C. Mears, C. D. Carus-Wilson and John Begg.
- NISBET: JOHN VERNEY [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Easington, Weybridge. Proposed by Howard Robertson, E. Stanley Hall and Louis de Soissons.
- NUNN: AUBREY VICTOR [Passed five years' joint course at the Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg and Architectural Association, London. Exempted from Final Examination], 280 Struben Street, Pretoria, South Africa. Proposed by Sir Herbert Baker, Alex. T. Scott and E. Stanley Hall.
- OSBURN: WILLIAM JOHN ARTHUR [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], The Crown Hotel, East Burnham, Bucks. Proposed by L. H. Bucknell, L. Rome Guthrie and Frank J. Potter.
- PATERSON: DAVID STUART [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], 91 Loanfoot Avenue, Glasgow, W.3. Proposed by T. Harold Hughes, William J. Smith and George A. Paterson.
- PATERSON: LENNOX DUNDAS [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], 6 Cadzou Street, Hamilton, Lanarkshire. Proposed by T. Harold Hughes, James Lochhead and Alex. Cullen.
- PICKERING: CHARLES EDWARD [Final], "Ravenswood," 38 Elmbourne Road, S.W.17. Proposed by J. Hatchard-Smith, Major W. H. Hatchard-Smith and W. F. Foster.
- PITTAWAY: HAROLD [Final], 18 Bromwall Road, King's Heath, Birmingham. Proposed by William T. Benslyn, John B. Surman and W. Alexander Harvey.
- POTTER: JOHN EDWARD [Final], "The Gables," Bath Road, Kettering, Northants. Proposed by George Nott, J. Stockdale Harrison and F. Anstead Browne.
- POWELL: LESLIE CHARLES [Special Examination], "Meadowsend," Pondfield Road, Hayes, Kent. Proposed by H. P. G. Maule, Lt.-Col. G. Val Myer and Oswald P. Milne.
- POWELL: MAYNARD HENRY, P.A.S.I. [Final], 40 Woodstock Road, Moseley, Birmingham. Proposed by Ernest C. Bewlay, F. Barry Peacock and Baron C. S. Underhill.
- REUBEN: SAMUEL SIMON [Final], Gaiety Chambers, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, India. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, C. Lovett Gill and Alex. G. Bond.
- RICHARDS: JAMES MAUDE [Passed five years' course at Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 48 Pembroke Villas, W.11. Proposed by Howard Robertson, Henry Sproatt and J. Murray Easton.
- SALVIN: THOMAS EDWARD [Final], Bloomsbury House Club, Cartwright Gardens, W.C.1. Proposed by W. G. Buck, James R. Wigfull and C. Lovett Gill.
- SARGENT: HARRY LIONEL [Final], 11 Dundee Street, Chanterlands Avenue, Hull. Proposed by G. D. Gordon Hake, Frederick J. Horth and H. Andrew.
- SCOTT: JAMES [Special Examination], Municipal Architects' Office, Singapore, Straits Settlements. Proposed by Major P. Hubert Keys and Oscar Wilson, and applying for nomination by the Council under the provision of Bye-law 3(d).
- SCOTT: ROBERT DUNCAN [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Rudloe, Park Avenue, Watford, Herts. Proposed by Howard Robertson and J. Murray Easton, and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- SEEL: ERNEST, Dip. Arch. Leeds [Passed five years' course at the Leeds School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], 153 Stratford Street, Beeston Hill, Leeds. Proposed by J. J. Joass, B. R. Gribbon and G. H. Foggitt.
- SIROTKIN: ZVI [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], c/o H. M. Office of Works, Westminster, S.W.1. Proposed by Howard Robertson, Charles D. Hawley and Hugh S. Tiffin.
- STEWART: DONALD ARTHUR [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], 71 Commercial Road, Portsmouth. Proposed by A. E. Cogswell, W. A. Forsyth and Matthew J. Dawson.
- STOKES: DAVID DOMINIC SCOTT [Final], 3 Mulberry Walk, S.W.3. Proposed by Howard Robertson, J. Murray Easton and E. Guy Dawber.

- SULLY:** CHARLES WALTER [Passed five years' joint course at Department of Architecture, School of Arts and Crafts, Southend and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 37 Westminster Drive, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex. Proposed by Niel Martin-Kaye, E. Stanley Hall and J. Murray Easton.
- TAYLOR:** FREDERICK BOURCHIER [Passed five years' course at School of Architecture, McGill University, Montreal. Exempted from Final Examination], 299 Hillcrest Road, Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Proposed by Percy E. Nobbs, Philip J. Turner and Hugh G. Jones.
- THATCHER:** CARL AUGUST EMIL [Passed five years' course at Welsh School of Architecture, Exempted from Final Examination], 2 Bungalow, Alexandra Docks, Newport, Mon. Proposed by T. Alwyn Lloyd, E. H. Fawcner and Percy Thomas.
- THOMPSON:** JACK SCOTT [Final], "Frankellen," Park View Road, Hove, Sussex. Proposed by C. W. Clark, John L. Denman and John D. Clarke.
- TWENTYMAN:** ALFRED RICHARD [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Bilbrook Manor, Codsall, Staffs. Proposed by Howard Robertson, W. Harding Thompson and C. H. James.
- TURNBULL:** EDWIN [Final], 17 Murieston Crescent, Edinburgh. Proposed by John Begg, John Jerdan and C. D. Carus-Wilson.
- UNDERHILL:** ALFRED [Final], c/o Oswald P. Milne, Esq., 64 Wigmore Street, W.1. Proposed by Oswald P. Milne, Chas. M. Swannell and George A. Mitchell.
- VALDER:** WILFRID [Special Examination], 13 Montague Street, W.C.1. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, C. Lovett Gill and Alex. G. Bond.
- WARDLE:** LIONEL TALLENTYRE [Final], Benson House, Dudley, Worcestershire. Proposed by R. H. Morton and Wm. Hubert Godwin, and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- WILLIAMS:** WILLIAM ROBERT [Special Examination], "Stanway," Heves Lane, Timperley, Cheshire. Proposed by W. Barnard, J. Theo. Halliday and John Swarbrick.
- WINGATE:** JAMES WEST CLELAND [Passed five years' course at Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], 14 Wellshot Drive, Cambuslang, Scotland. Proposed by George A. Paterson, John Stewart and T. Harold Hughes.
- WOODS:** HAROLD JOSEPH [Passed five years' course at School of Architecture, Liverpool University. Exempted from Final Examination], Devon House, Devonshire Place, Birkenhead. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Professor Lionel B. Budden and Edward R. F. Cole.
- WRIGHT:** JOHN HESKETH [Passed five years' course at School of Architecture, Liverpool University. Exempted from Final Examination], Rose Cottage, Lower Walton, Warrington, Lancs. Proposed by Geoffrey Owen, Professor C. H. Reilly and S. P. Silcock.
- AS LICENTIATES (38).**
- ARCHIBALD:** JOHN, 51 Strand Street, Sandwich; St. George's Road, Sandwich, Kent. Proposed by John L. Seaton Dahl and the President and Hon. Secretary of the South-Eastern Society of Architects under the provision of Bye-law 3(a).
- BERESFORD:** ARTHUR EDGAR, 29 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1; Rectory Farm House, Pulloxhill, Beds. Proposed by M. H. Baillie Scott, H. M. Fletcher and T. Frank Hawkes.
- BILLSON:** LAWRENCE EDWARD, 40a, Corn Market, Derby; 37 Arthur Street, Derby. Proposed by T. H. Thorpe and George H. Widows, and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- BOND:** CLIFFORD, 71a Low Pavement, Chesterfield, Derbyshire; 110 Saltergate, Chesterfield. Proposed by C. B. Wagstaff and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- BROCKLEHURST:** RICHARD GREAVES, The White House, High Street, High Wycombe; "Rowlea," Pretoria Road, High Wycombe. Proposed by C. Cowles Voysey, H. A. Gold and T. Lawrence Dale.
- CALLAGHAN:** ALEXANDER, Hazel Grove and Bramhall U.D.C., 251 London Road, Hazel Grove, Stockport, Ches.; c/o 941 Kennerley Road, Stockport. Proposed by Major Harry Barnes, William H. Scott and D. Pugh-Jones.
- CARGILL:** CAMPBELL FEATHERSTONE, Little Hobbyvines, Stebbing, Chelmsford. Proposed by Wykeham Chancellor and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3(a).
- CATTLIN:** OSMOND, F.S.I., Lambeth Town Hall, Brixton, S.W.2; 271 Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W.16. Proposed by W. F. Foster, W. R. Davidge and Bernard J. Belsher.
- CHALK:** CAPT. BERNARD, 80a Coleman Street, E.C.2; Charlton Cottage, Danbury, Essex. Proposed by Wykeham Chancellor, Heaton Conyn and Alec. Smithers.
- CLARK:** RUPERT COLLYER, D.C.M., M.M., c/o Henry C. Smart, Esq., 73a Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4; 14 Elmhall Gardens, Winstead, Essex. Proposed by Henry C. Smart, F. R. Gould Wills and Arthur H. Moore.
- CLARKE:** HERBERT, The Bungalow, Broomfield Green, Chelmsford. Proposed by C. Stanley Peach, Major Basil C. Deacon and Paul Phipps.
- CUTLAR:** ROBERT A., 17 George's Street, Waterford, Ireland. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- DYSON:** ARTHUR LEWIS, c/o Messrs. C. F. Mallinson & Son, Market Place, Huddersfield; East View, 35 Rawthorpe Lane, Dalton, Huddersfield. Proposed by T. Butler Wilson and the President and Hon. Secretary of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3(a).
- EDWARDS:** EUSTACE HERBERT, P.A.S.I., Ashfield Mills, Bradford; 4, Crow Tree Lane, Daisy Hill, Bradford. Proposed by Wm. Illingworth, Major F. W. Moore and Eric Morley.
- FLAWS:** LESLIE RAYNER, M.M., Weaver Chambers, The Bull Ring, Northwich, Cheshire; 1 East Avenue, Rudheath Park, Northwich. Proposed by Ernest Ogden and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3(a).
- GALLAHER:** HAROLD LLEWELLYN, Roslyn, Cregagh, Belfast. Proposed by R. H. Gibson, John Seeds and J. A. Davidson.
- GARROD:** HARRY ST. CLAIR, 3 North Pavilion Road, Gibraltar. Proposed by Oliver Gaunt, Charles Nicholas and J. E. Dixon-Spain.
- GEALL:** PERCY DOUGLAS, Station Road, Bognor Regis; 18 South Street, Chichester; Dawlish, Devonshire Road, Bognor Regis. Proposed by Oswald A. Bridges and the late President and the Hon. Secretary of the South-Eastern Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3(a).
- GIBSON:** CAPT. WESLEY MILUM, M.C., R.D.C. Offices, Kiveton Park, near Sheffield; 39 Storth Lane, Wales, near Sheffield. Proposed by George E. Charlewood and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Northern Architectural Association under the provisions of Bye-law 3(a).
- GILLBERT:** FRANK, 3 Tudor Street, E.C.; 22, Church Road, Barnes, S.W. Proposed by S. Gordon Jeeves, C. Ernest Elcock and F. Sutcliffe.
- GOLD:** ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, 28 Govanhill Street, Glasgow, S.2. Proposed by Henry A. Crouch, H. Austen Hall and Geo. A. Boswell.
- GOODMAN:** STANLEY VINCENT, Shire Hall, Bedford; 29 Conduit Road, Bedford. Proposed by Major Basil C. Deacon, Walter Butler Stonebridge and Professor A. E. Richardson.
- GRAY:** CHARLES WILLIAM, Villa Idargalym, Ste. Maxime, Var, France. Proposed by H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, Reginald F. J. Fairlie and Jn. Begg.
- GULLIFORD:** SIDNEY ALBERT, c/o Messrs. Gutteridge & Gutteridge, 9 Portland Street, Southampton; Firenze, Channell's Farm Road, Southampton. Proposed by R. F. Gutteridge, J. Arthur Smith and A. Leonard Roberts.
- HALL:** JOSEPH NORMAN, Education Office, Victoria Street, Belfast; 2 Osborne Park, Bangor, Co. Down. Proposed by Kendrick Edwards and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Ulster Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3(a).



- HALLEY:** WILLIAM BRINDLE, Dip. Arch. (Edinburgh), c/o Messrs. Dick Peddie and Walker Todd, 8 Albyn Place, Edinburgh; 76 Comiston Road, Edinburgh. Proposed by John Wilson, Jn. Begg and John Jerdan.
- HAWKINS:** RAYMOND EVERARD, 16 Ship Street, Brighton; "Milton," Somping Road, Lancing, Sussex. Proposed by C. H. Biddulph Pinchard, Gilbert M. Simpson and Frank W. Knight.
- HILL-WILLIS:** STEPHEN ALEXANDER, Council Offices, Tilbury, Essex; River View, Chadwell St. Mary, Grays, Essex. Proposed by Professor S. D. Adhead, Edward Meredith and Lawrence A. D. Shiner.
- HOULTON:** ALEXANDER WILLIAM, London County Council, Architects' Department, County Hall, S.E.1; 10 Brixton Road, Watford, Herts. Proposed by Edward Meredith, E. Hadden Parkes and E. Vincent Harris.
- HUGHES:** ANDREW, 39 South Street, Dorking; "Stoneycroft," London Road, Dorking, Surrey. Proposed by Lt.-Col. George Reavell, Percy L. Browne and Lt.-Col. A. K. Tasker.
- JACKSON:** LEONARD GEORGE, "Corner House," Nairobi, Kenya Colony; "Kilimani," Nairobi. Proposed by Sir Herbert Baker, Alex. T. Scott and Harold E. Henderson.
- JOHNSON:** ALFRED JOHN, Metropolitan Water Board, 173 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.4; "Langley View," Hawes Lane, West Wickham, Kent. Proposed by G. L. Desmond Hall and W. T. Curtis, and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- LOBBAN:** ARTHUR VICTOR, County Surveyor's Office, Hatfield, Herts; Vanadium, Vanda Crescent, St. Albans. Proposed by H. P. G. Maule and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3(a).
- MACLAUGHLIN:** HUGH AUGUSTINE, Office of Public Works, Dublin; 8 Castlewood Avenue, Rathmines, Dublin. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- MAITLAND:** JAMES STEEL, 1 County Place, Paisley; Littlecroft, Paisley. Proposed by Wm. Hunter McNab, Geo. A. Boswell and John Keppie.
- MANNING:** ROGER DAVYS, 10 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1; 21a Putney Hill, S.W.15. Proposed by Herbert A. Welch, Henry A. Saul and Melville S. Ward.
- MAY:** ERNEST WILLIAM, "Pantiles," Eastry, Kent. Proposed by John L. Seaton Dahl and the President and Hon. Secretary of the South-Eastern Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3(a).
- MILL:** ROBERT REID, c/o Prisons Department for Scotland, 11 Rutland Square, Edinburgh; Hillcrest, Cairnmuir Road, Corstorphine, Midlothian. Proposed by John Wilson and Joseph Weekes, and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- NEWTON:** ERNEST ALBERT, 195 Oxford Road, Manchester; "Moorfield," Plumley, Knutsford, Cheshire. Proposed by Francis Jones, J. Theo. Halliday and John Swarbrick.
- NICHOLLS:** WILLIAM BENJAMIN, 4 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1; The Hermitage, Tye Green, Harlow, Essex. Proposed by Arthur Keen, Professor William G. Newton and F. Winton Newman.
- PETO:** ALFRED NORMAN, Council Offices, Oldbury; 53 Stanley Road, Quinton, near Birmingham. Proposed by A. T. Butler, John B. Surman, and William T. Benslyn.
- POPPLAVELL:** JOHN WILTSHAW, School of Architecture, Victoria University of Manchester; 9 Alstead Avenue, Hale, Cheshire. Proposed by J. Theo. Halliday and John Swarbrick, and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- POWELL:** LAWRENCE, B.A. OXON, 4A Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.1; The Weir House, Guildford, Surrey. Proposed by A. B. Knapp-Fisher, Professor William G. Newton and A. S. G. Butler.
- PRIDE:** FRANK, M.C., Church Square, St. Andrews; 28 Lamond Drive, St. Andrews. Proposed by P. H. Thoms and the President and Secretary of the Dundee Institute of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3(a).
- RASON:** ALFRED RENWICKE, 3 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1; South Dene, Enfield, Middlesex. Proposed by Alfred H. Hart, H. Duncan Hendry and Henry A. Saul.
- RUTHERFORD:** THOMAS, 5 East Port, Dunfermline; 92 Victoria Terrace, Dunfermline. Proposed by Geo. D. Macniven, John Wilson and James Lochhead.
- SADLER:** RICHARD JOSEPH, "Standon," Addiscombe Road, East Croydon, Surrey. Proposed by Hugh Macintosh, Edward A. Hunt and E. C. P. Monson.
- SHEA:** FRANCIS MATTHEW, c/o W. R. H. Gardner, Esq., 38 Grosvenor Place, Margate; "Wickens," Salmstone Rise, Margate, Kent. Proposed by J. Ernest Franck, Capt. F. Arnold Perren and Matthew J. Dawson.
- SIEGERTS:** GRANVILLE F., 110 Fenchurch Street, E.C.2; 152 Meads Lane, Seven Kings, Essex. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- STANHAM:** ALAN FRANCIS GORDON, 26-27 Bush Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.4; "Old Forge Cottage," Keepers Corner, Horley, Surrey. Proposed by H. D. Searles-Wood, Edgar S. Underwood and H. Edmund Mathews.
- STEVENSON:** JAMES CORDEN, 18 May Street, Belfast; "Fairmount," Ballyskeagh, Newtownards, N. Ireland. Proposed by the late Edwin R. Kennedy, R. H. Gibson and John Seeds.
- TAYLOR:** AUBREY GEORGE, 28 Nottingham Place, W.1; 10 Mount Avenue, Ealing, W.5. Proposed by Edward Warren, E. B. Hoare and M. Wheeler.
- TAYLOR:** STANLEY WATSON, City Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Stoke-on-Trent; 11, Leawood Road, Trent Vale, Stoke-on-Trent. Proposed by E. T. Watkin, R. T. Longden, and the President and Hon. Secretary of the North Staffordshire Architectural Association under the provisions of Bye-law 3(a).
- TRENT:** WILLIAM EDWARD, F.S.I., 123 Regent Street, W.1; Spriggs Oak, Epping, Essex. Proposed by W. T. Benslyn, Gilbert H. Lovegrove and Horace White.
- WARD:** FREDERICK DONALD, "The Cottage," High Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk. Proposed by E. Thos. Johns and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- WILDIN:** EDWIN GEORGE, The Brewery, Hythe; Tudor House, Cannongate Road, Hythe, Kent. Proposed by John L. Seaton Dahl and the President and Hon. Secretary of the South-Eastern Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3(a).
- WILLIAMS:** DAVID CYRIL, 15 Georgian Court, Wembley, Middlesex. Proposed by J. Cook Rees, Glendinning Moxham and Alf. H. Barnes.
- WISE:** DONALD GEORGE, Lambeth Town Hall, S.W.2; 9 Clarence Avenue, New Malden, Surrey. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).

## ELECTION OF MEMBERS

In accordance with the terms of Byelaws 10 and 11, the following candidates for membership were elected at the Council meeting held on Monday 19 October 1931:—

## AS LICENTIATES (35).

- ADAMS: PERCY WEBSTER.  
 ASKEY: HENRY ERNEST.  
 BATER: ARTHUR HENRY.  
 BLYTH: ROBERT (Kirkcaldy, Fife).  
 BOOTH: ARTHUR (Wednesbury).  
 BRAGG: GEORGE JOHN (Chelmsford).  
 CAMPBELL: GEORGE CHARLES (Methil).  
 CANDISH: HERBERT SYDNEY.  
 DAVIS: HAROLD SIDNEY.  
 DOTCHIN: FREDERICK EDWARD (Newcastle-upon-Tyne).  
 FAIRER: THOMAS JOSEPH (Epsom).  
 FUNNELL: STANLEY JAMES.  
 GARBUTT: HARRY CHARLES (Middlesbrough).  
 GARLAND: GARNET GARFIELD.  
 GOUGH: WILLIAM THOMAS (Cardiff).

HALSTED: ANDREW (Burnley).  
 HAND: ERNEST FRANCIS.  
 HARDINGTON: HAROLD BERNARD (Coalville, near Leicester).  
 HAWKINS: JOSEPH (Portsmouth).  
 HOLBECH: WILLIAM TYRRELL.  
 HOUSTON: THOMAS (Belfast).  
 LEDGARD: WILLIAM ARMITAGE (Leeds).  
 NICOL: BERTRAM ROBERT.  
 PICKUP: JAMES (Birtley).  
 POTTER: ALFRED REGINALD.  
 RICHARDSON: ALFRED HUBERT (Worksop).  
 ROWLINSON: MORTIMER.  
 SAYERS: ALFRED DOUGLAS (Slough, Bucks).  
 SCOTT: JOHN LEONARD ARTHUR.  
 SHARP: ADRIEN JORWIN (Portsmouth).  
 STANHAM: LIEUT.-COL. HUGH GORDON.  
 TREACHER: GEORGE HENRY (Worthing).  
 URQUHART: REGINALD BUCHANAN.  
 VAN LANGENBERG: THOMAS CYRIL (Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.).  
 YENDALL: MAURICE (Gateshead-on-Tyne).

#### ELECTION OF STUDENTS R.I.B.A.

The following were elected as Students R.I.B.A. at the meeting of the Council held on 19 October 1931.

AYRE: EDWIN WILKINSON, 52 Alma Vale Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 AYRES: NORMAN DAVID, 105 Newport Road, Cardiff.  
 BALSTONE: JOYCE MARY LOUISE, 40 Gerald Road, Bournemouth.  
 BANKS: ROBERT LOUIS, 26 Sandy Lodge Road, Moor Park, Rickmansworth.  
 BIRD: GERALD PELHAM, Basingfield, Basingstoke.  
 BOND: ROBERT OWEN, 499 Unthank Road, Norwich.  
 BRAVINGTON: FRUIT BRUCE CHARLES, The Croft, Henley-on-Thames.  
 BRETT: REYNOLDS KEEN, Anglebay, Colehill, Wimborne, Dorset.  
 BRUCE: GEORGE ROBERT, 115 Church Road, Low Fell, Gateshead.  
 BURTON: PETER, 61 Montague Road, Cambridge.  
 CARRICK: JAMES ANDREW, "Kingham," 92 St. Leonards Road, Ayr.  
 CARDEN: ANDREW, 28 Colcherne Court, London, S.W.5.  
 CAMPBELL: JOHN, 49 St. Kilda Drive, Scotstoun.  
 CHENBURKER: VINAYAK NANABHAI, 8-9 New Chawb, Dadoba Trust Building, Gamdevi, Grant Road, Bombay, India.  
 CORNU: PAUL EUGENE, 3 Gloucester Gardens, London, N.W.11.  
 COUVES: DUDLEY LEONARD, 24 North Avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
 DADARKER: GANPAT SHRIKRISHNA, c/o D.D. Mahtri, No. 1 French Bridge, Girgaum, Bombay, India.  
 DAVIES: MONICA MARY JULIA, 11 Pollitt Street, Barnsley, Yorks.  
 DEERIES: JOHN GRAY, 35 Brunswick Square, London, S.E.5.  
 DESAI: MORESHWAR GANPATRAO, 113-115 Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi, Bombay, India.  
 DOWLING: EDWARD THORNE, "Weacombe," Mitchley Avenue, Purley, Surrey.  
 EARLE: DENNIS CHARLES, 39 Ashburnham Road, Luton.  
 EPPS: CAMILLA ELISABETH, Westerleigh, St. Leonards-on-Sea.  
 FINCH: RICHARD HENRY CAREW, 9 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, London, S.W.  
 FLEMING: LEONARD HUXLEY, 110 Regents Park Road, London, N.W.  
 FRY: ALBERT FALCONAR, North Hill, Downside, West Town, near Bristol, Somerset.  
 GRIEVE: MARY NOËL, 102 Marine Avenue, Monkseaton, Northumberland.  
 GRIFFIN: HASTINGS HARRISON MONTAGUE, c/o W. S. George, 13, Alipore Road, Delhi, India.  
 HOPE: ALAN HODGSON, 32 Cumberland Avenue, Liverpool.  
 HORNBLOWER: GEORGE EDWARD PERCEVAL, Auburn House, Chadlington, Oxon.

HOWE: JACK, 176 Baker Street, Enfield, Middlesex.  
 HURD: ROBERT PHILIP ANDREW, 1 Scotland Street, Edinburgh.  
 HUTT: HARRY MORRICE, 52 Shinfield Road, Reading.  
 JOHNSON: CYNTHIA JOAN, Gransett, Latham Road, Cambridge.  
 KADRI: SAYED MOHAMMED, Memni Building, Parsee Statue, Bombay, India.  
 KASULWAR: CHOTO PAPA, 4A, Kamatipura, 8th Street, Byculla, Bombay, India.  
 LAKE: HERBERT JOHN, Edgeworthy, Witheridge, Crediton, Devon.  
 LEECH: BETTY LYDIA CHETWYND, The Hill House, Brightwell, Ipswich.  
 MCBAIN: WILLIAM OFFICER, 601 Castlemilk Road, Croftfoot, Cathcart, Glasgow.  
 MARÉ: ERIC SAMUEL DE, Styles, Sunningdale, Berks.  
 MOIRA: RICHARD EDWARD, 34 Addison Road, London, W.14.  
 MORRIS: RONALD STANLEY, 34 Knightland Road, London, E.3.  
 OLDACRES: RUTH MARY, Pyrford House, Woking.  
 PACKER: MARK ROWLAND, Hampton House, Institute Road, Chatham.  
 PALSHIKAR: VISHNU SHANKAR, 80 Ada Bazar, Indore, C.I. India.  
 PATKI: JANARDAN GANESH, 2/38 Dattatraya Building, Chitichalwady, Grant Road, Bombay, India.  
 PEAKE: CLIVE RICHARD WILLIAM, 9 Tunstall Terrace, Sunderland.  
 PRYCE LEWIS: OWEN, 36 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.  
 RICHARDS: FLORENCE JOAN MARY SLOANE, 73 Springfield Road, St. Johns Wood.  
 SANE: RAMFANDRA DALTATRAYA, Lanini Bhuvan, Gajdar Park Road, Bombay No. 2, India.  
 SCOTT: WILFRID JOHN, 15 Orchard Terrace, Chester-le-Street.  
 SHROFF: NARIMAN BEJANJI, Tapia Building, New Charni Road, Bombay, India.  
 SIMMS: JOHN, 24 Hendham Road, London, S.W.17.  
 SMITH: JAMES ROLAND, 171 Abington Avenue, Northampton.  
 STEELE: DIARMAD RONALD, 43 Constitution Hill, Ipswich.  
 SUTHERLAND: ALASDAIR CAMERON, 29 Ashton Road, Glasgow, W.2.  
 SWAN: SHERIDON CLEMENTS, Broomley Grange, Stocksfield, Northumberland.  
 THYNE: THEODORE, 24 Cox Avenue, Bondi Beach, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.  
 TODD: SIDNEY HERBERT, 1092 Pretorius Street, Pretoria, South Africa.  
 TUELY: RICHARD CLISOLD, Mortimer Lodge, Wimbledon Park, London, S.W.19.  
 WATSON: WILLIAM EUSTACE, Lake View Cottage, Newmillerdam, Wakefield.  
 WEINBURG: BENJAMIN, 21 Kloof Road, Tamboers Kloof, Cape Town, South Africa.  
 WELSTEAD: ERIC ROGER, 14 The Waldrons, Croydon.  
 WILSON: RICHARD, 25 Glenloch Road, Belsize Park, Hampstead.  
 WINNER: JAMES KNIGHT, 10 High Street, Highgate, London, N.6.

#### R.I.B.A. PROBATIONERS

During the month of September 1931 the following were registered as Probationers of the Royal Institute:

BAILEY: HARRY, Hazelwood, Beech Street, Bingley.  
 BURTON: PETER, 61 Montague Road, Cambridge.  
 CADBURY-BROWN: HENRY THOMAS, Ducks Hill Grange, Northwood, Middlesex.  
 CHANDLER: ERNEST WILLIAM, 36 Ingate Road, Beccles, Suffolk.  
 CORK: HAROLD, 136 Hallam Road, Nelson, Lancs.  
 CORWAY: MERVYN FRANCIS, 38 Carew Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.  
 DEAN: JESSE, Clough House, Liversedge.  
 DENT: DIGBY MACARTHUR, Dp.dRo, Aylmerton, Norwich.  
 EVANS: DUDLEY MURRAY, 86 Emmanuel Road, Balham, S.W.12.  
 FISHER: OSBORNE KIRKTON, S. Ann's, 10 Hensman Street, South Perth, Western Australia.

FOWLER: VICTOR CHARLES, "The Ferns," Bayswater Road, Sketty, Swansea.  
 FOX: RONALD, 155 Castleford Road, Normanton, Yorks.  
 GREENLAND: EDWARD HENRY, "The Mount," Stoke Road, Taunton, Somerset.  
 HORNBLLOWER: GEORGE EDWARD PERCEVAL, Auburn House, Chadlington, Oxon.  
 HURD: ROBERT PHILIP ANDREW, 1 Scotland Street, Edinburgh.  
 JAKEMAN: HAROLD GODWIN, The Mount, Kingsholm, Gloucester.  
 JOHNSTONE: WILLIAM PEAT, 28 Addie Street, Motherwell, Scotland.  
 KEATES: CHARLES JOHN, 15 Allison Grove, Dulwich Common, S.E.21.  
 KEEL: FREDERICK COMPTON, 207 Castelnau, Barnes, S.W.13.  
 KNIGHT: ROBERT JOHN, "Montrose," Neville Road, Copnor, Portsmouth.  
 LUCK: LEONARD ERNEST, 11 Grange Road, Gravesend, Kent.  
 MANSON: BENJAMIN MURRAY, 32 Almond Bank Terrace, Edinburgh.  
 MELVINE: JAMES, 41 Manor Place, Edinburgh.  
 MILLS: CHARLES JAMES, 56 Church Road, Epsom, Surrey.  
 MOFFAT: DANIEL THOMAS, "Sanquhar," 67 Hoole Road, Hoole, Chester.  
 MUNDELL: ERIC WILLIAM, 103 St. Andrew's Road, Southsea.  
 MUSKETT: JOHN, 18 Bengel Street, Hall Lane, Liverpool.  
 NEWCOMB: SIDNEY GEORGE, 19 Ashcroft Road, Cirencester, Glos.  
 ORPEN: JOHN JOSEPH OVERTON, c/o Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., 49 Moorgate, E.C.2.  
 PILCHER: DONALD ELE, 28 Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.  
 REEVE: JOHN, 22 Southfield, Horbury, Wakefield, Yorkshire.  
 REICHWALD: GEORGE WILLIAM, "Durley Dene," Shortlands Road, Shortlands, Kent.

ROBERTS: GEOFFREY, Jeanes, Bradford-on-Tone, Taunton, Som.  
 ROBERTSON: DAVID OGILVIE, Ardblair Place, 186 Lochee Road, Dundee.  
 ROGERS: ALAN EDGAR, Glenside, St. Christopher's Road, Haslemere, Surrey.  
 ROGERS: RICHARD ARTHUR CECIL, 125 Smith Street, Summer Hill, near Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.  
 SCOTT: ALAN DUDLEY, High Broom, Crowborough.  
 SHARPE: DONALD WILLIAM, 43 Whitaker Road, Derby.  
 SMITH: JAMES ROLAND, 171 Abington Avenue, Northampton.  
 SYMONDS: HUGH SYDNEY, 16A Barons Court Road, West Kensington, W.14.  
 TERRY: LESLIE JAMES, 65 Lavender Hill, London, S.W.11.  
 THOMAS: YVONNE FRANKLIN, 20 Norfolk Road, N.W.8.  
 TIBBITS: EDWARD VERNEY, Highlands Farm, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.  
 TUBBS: RALPH SYDNEY, The Glebe, Hadley Common, Barnet.  
 WALLIS: CHARLES JAMES, 20 Babington Road, Streatham, S.W.16.  
 WARD: FRANCIS BURDETT, JUN., 8 South Brink, Wisbech, Cambs.  
 WATERLOW: ROSALIND MAITLAND, 38 Belsize Grove, Hampstead, N.W.3.  
 WATSON: CHARLES, 6 Bowood Crescent, Meanwood, Leeds, Yorkshire.  
 WATSON: WILLIAM EUSTACE, Lake View Cottage, Newmillerdam, Wakefield, Yorks.  
 WHITAKER: GEOFFREY, 42 Abbeydale Park Rise, Totley Rise, near Sheffield.  
 WOOD: KENNETH MARTIN, 86 Park Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## NOTES FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL

19 October 1931.

## THE WORK OF THE SESSION.

The President submitted for the Council's consideration a memorandum on the future policy of the Institute and the work of the forthcoming Session.

## THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIGHTHOUSE COMPETITION.

The cordial congratulations of the Council were conveyed to Mr. J. L. Gleave (Student R.I.B.A.) on his success in the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse Competition.

## R.I.B.A. STATUTORY EXAMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN LONDON, OCTOBER 1931.

The Board of Architectural Education reported that four candidates had sat for the Examination, and on the recommendation of the Board the following two candidates were passed:—

Mr. Robert Rodolph Sorrell Dean.  
 Mr. Walter Albert Scott.

## R.I.B.A. EXAMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF BUILDING SURVEYOR UNDER LOCAL AUTHORITIES, OCTOBER 1931.

On the recommendation of the Board the following candidate who sat for the examination was passed:—

Mr. Norman Smith.

## AMENDMENT TO THE R.I.B.A. REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS.

The amendments to the R.I.B.A. Competition Regulations which were provisionally approved by the Council on 6 July were duly ratified.

## REVISION OF R.I.B.A. BYE-LAWS.

(a) It was officially reported to the Council that the Privy Council had approved the amendment to the Licentiate's Declaration which had been adopted at the General Meetings on 1 June and 15 June.

(b) It was agreed to take the necessary steps to amend the Forms of Declaration to be signed by members on their election by the omission of the words "in consideration of my having been elected."

## GROUP PENSION SCHEME FOR ARCHITECTS.

The group pension scheme for architects prepared by the Insurance Committee of the Architects' Benevolent Society was approved, and the Council agreed to accept the trusteeship of the scheme.

## COMMITTEE ON REGULATIONS FOR REINFORCED CONCRETE.

The President reported that as a matter of urgency he had nominated Mr. Maxwell Ayrton [F.] and Mr. A. Alban H. Scott [F.] to represent the R.I.B.A. on the Committee set up by the Building Research Board of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on the use of reinforced concrete in building.

The President's action was approved.

## PROPOSED PANEL OF CONSULTANTS ON BUILDING MATERIALS.

The President reported that he had accepted the invitation of the Advisory Council of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to serve on a Committee appointed to advise on the selection of consultants on building materials.

The President's action was approved.

## MEMBERSHIP OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council accepted with regret the resignation from membership of the Council, due to ill-health, of Mr. E. T. Johns, representative of the East Anglian Society of Architects, and directed that a letter of sympathy be sent to Mr. Johns.

## THE FELLOWSHIP.

The Council, by a unanimous vote, elected the following architects to the Fellowship under the powers defined in the Supplemental Charter of 1925:—

Mr. John F. Matthew [L.] (Edinburgh).  
 Mr. J. Alistair Ross [L.] (Inverness).

## MEMBERSHIP.

The following members were elected:—

As Licentiates, 35.

## ELECTION, 30 NOVEMBER 1931.

Applications for Membership were approved as follows:—

As Hon. Corresponding Members, 2 applications.

As Fellows, 30 applications.

As Associates, 104 applications.

As Licentiates, 17 applications.

By a resolution of the Council in accordance with provisions of Bye-law 24, the following has ceased to be a member of the Royal Institute:—

*As Fellow.*  
Reginald Cuthbert Fry.

REINSTATEMENT.  
The following ex-members were reinstated:—

*As Licentiates.*  
Walter William Bull.  
John George Douglas Hoets.

TRANSFER TO ASSOCIATESHIP.  
The following architect was transferred to the Associateship under the provisions of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:—

Evans: Leslie Maurice.

TRANSFER TO THE RETIRED MEMBERS CLASS.  
The following members were transferred to the Retired Members Class:—

*As Retired Fellow.*  
Walter Dewes [F. 1925].  
*As Retired Associate.*  
Henry Tutty Fowler [A. 1904].  
*As Retired Licentiate.*  
Henry Spencer Benison [L. 1911].

## Notices

### THE SECOND GENERAL MEETING.

MONDAY, 16 NOVEMBER 1931 at 8 p.m.  
The Second General Meeting of the Session 1931-1932 will be held on Monday, 16 November 1931 at 8 p.m. for the following purposes:—

To read the Minutes of the First General Meeting held on Monday, 2 November 1931; formally to admit members attending for the first time since their election.

To read the following paper:—  
"Modern European Architecture," by Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel [F.].

### SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

A Special General Meeting will be held on Monday 16 November 1931 at the conclusion of the above General Meeting for the following purposes:—

To consider the Council's proposal to amend the Declarations to be signed by Fellows, Associates, Hon. Associates and Licentiates, referred to in Bye-Law 23 as Declarations A, B, C and D, by omitting therefrom the words "in consideration of my having been so elected" and if approved to pass the following resolution:—

That the Declarations A, B, C and D referred to in Bye-law 23 be amended by omitting therefrom the words "in consideration of my having been so elected." Further that the necessary steps be taken to obtain the sanction of the Privy Council to such amendment as is required to give effect to this resolution.

### THE ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE 1932.

The Annual Conference of the R.I.B.A. and Allied Societies will be held in Manchester from 15 to 18 June 1932.

### DRAFT AGREEMENT BETWEEN A LOCAL AUTHORITY AND A FIRM OF ARCHITECTS.

Enquiries are frequently received from both architects and local authorities as to whether the Institute publishes any standard precedent for form of agreement for use between an architect and a local authority.

Mr. W. E. Watson, the Hon. Secretary of the Practice Standing Committee, has, at the request of the Committee, drafted a form to meet this demand, and this draft has now been approved by the Practice Committee and the Council.

Copies can be obtained on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A.

### MEMBERSHIP OF THE R.I.B.A.

#### THE LICENTIATE CLASS.

The revised Bye-laws of the Royal Institute of British Architects have received the approval of His Majesty's Privy Council, and applications may now be sent in for membership of the R.I.B.A. in the Licentiate Class. Full information, and the necessary forms will be sent on application being made to the Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

### ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP.

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the election to take place on 1 February 1932, they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Saturday, 5 December 1931.

### LICENTIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP.

The attention of Licentiates is called to the provisions of Section IV, Clause 4 (b) and (c), of the Supplemental Charter of 1925. Licentiates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship can obtain full particulars on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A., stating the clause under which they propose to apply for nomination.

### OVERSEAS APPOINTMENTS.

Members contemplating applying for appointments overseas are recommended to communicate with the Secretary R.I.B.A., who will supply them with any available information respecting conditions of employment, cost of living, climatic conditions, etc.

### THE R.I.B.A. LONDON ARCHITECTURE MEDAL, 1931.

The attention of members is drawn to the Form of Nomination and the conditions, subject to which the award will be made, for a building completed within a radius of eight miles from Charing Cross during the three years ending 31 December 1931, issued separately with the current number of the JOURNAL. Any member of the Royal Institute is at liberty to nominate any building for consideration by the Jury.

The Nomination Forms should be returned to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than 29 February 1932.

The Medal for the building completed between 1928 and 1930 will be presented to Messrs. Mewès and Arthur J. Davis, F.R.I.B.A., for the Westminster Bank, Threadneedle Street, E.C., at the General Meeting of the R.I.B.A. to be held on 30 November 1931.

### REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS.

In accordance with the terms of Bye-law 38 the Council published in the JOURNAL of 11 July for the comments or criticisms of members, the following revisions in the Regulations for the Conduct of Architectural Competitions, which were provisionally approved by them on 6 July.

#### REVISED REGULATION C.

No Promoter of a Competition, and no Assessor engaged upon it, nor any partner, associate or employee of either shall compete or assist a competitor, or act as Architect, or joint Architect, for the proposed work.

This regulation shall also preclude the regular staff and present students of a School of Architecture from taking part in a



Competition in which a member of the regular teaching staff is acting as sole Assessor, but not in cases where a Jury of three or more Assessors is concerned of whom only one is a member of the regular teaching staff.

The Assessor must not act as Consulting Architect, unless he has been appointed as such before the inception of the Competition, nor in any other professional capacity in any matter connected with the work which has been the subject of the Competition, provided always that he may act as Arbitrator in any dispute between the Promoters and the selected Architect.

If under the special conditions referred to above the Assessor is acting as Consulting Architect, it should be clearly stated in the published conditions of the Competition.

#### ADDITION TO CLAUSE I.

If an Architect is officially approached by the Promoters for advice as to the holding of a Competition with a view to his acting as Assessor, and eventually it is decided not to hold a Competition but to appoint an Architect to carry out the work, the Architect originally approached in an advisory capacity is precluded from acting as Architect for the work in question.

#### NEW CLAUSE II.

Provided always that the Council or the President shall be entitled to sanction an exception to the Regulations where, in their or his view, the interests of the Client and the best interests of the profession clearly justify this course.

As no comments or criticisms were received these revisions were formally ratified by the Council at their meeting on 19 October.

## Competitions

### R.I.B.A. NEW PREMISES.

The R.I.B.A. invite architects, being Members or Students of the R.I.B.A., or of the Allied and associated Societies, to submit, in competition, designs for new premises and headquarters to be erected on a site in Portland Place and Weymouth Street, London, W.1.

Jury of Assessors:—

Mr. Robert Atkinson [F].  
Mr. Charles Holden [F].  
Mr. H. V. Lanchester [F].  
Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A. [F].  
Dr. Percy S. Worthington, F.S.A. [F].

Premiums: £500 and a further £750 to be awarded according to merit.

Last day for receiving designs: 31 March 1932.

Conditions of the competition and answers to questions have been circulated to Members, or may be obtained on application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

### BIRKDALE: JUNIOR AND INFANTS' SCHOOL.

The Corporation of the County Borough of Southport invite architects, practising or residing in the County of Lancashire, to submit, in competition, designs for a new Junior and Infants' School to be erected at Farnborough Road, Birkdale.

Assessor: Mr. Francis Jones [F].

Premiums: £100, £75 and £50.

Last day for receiving designs: 23 November 1931.

Last day for questions: 26 September 1931.

### LIVERPOOL: TWO NEW SCHOOLS.

The President has nominated Mr. E. Bertram Kirby, O.B.E. [F.], and Mr. Maurice E. Webb, D.S.O., M.C. [F.], as assessors in the above competitions.

(Conditions have not yet been drawn up.)

### LIVERPOOL: NEW ORPHANAGE.

The Committee of the Liverpool Orphanage invite architects who are resident or whose principal offices are within a ten mile radius from Liverpool Town Hall, to submit, in competition, designs for a new Orphanage to be built in Woolton Road, Wavertree.

Assessor: Mr. A. H. Moberly [F.].

Premiums: £200, £100 and £50.

Last day for receiving designs: 8 December 1931.

Last day for questions: 1 September 1931.

### NORWICH: NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

The Corporation of the City of Norwich invite architects to submit, in open competition, designs for new Municipal Offices to be erected on a site fronting St. Peter Street, Bethel Street and St. Giles Street.

Assessor: Mr. Robert Atkinson [F.].

Premiums: £500 and £700 to be divided between the authors of the next three designs in order of merit.

Last day for receiving designs: 1 March 1932.

Last day for questions: 2 November 1931.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. Noel B. Rudd, Town Clerk, Guildhall, Norwich. Deposit £1 1s.

### SHEFFIELD: NEW CHURCH.

In connection with the Bishop of Sheffield's 100,000 guineas appeal, architects having an office in the Sheffield diocese are invited to submit, in competition, designs for a new church to be erected at Low Shiregreen, Sheffield. The church is to seat 450, and the cost is restricted to £7,500.

Assessor: Mr. C. C. Thompson [F.].

Last day for receiving designs: 1 January 1932.

Full particulars of conditions may be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary, Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors, 15 St. James's Row, Sheffield.

(Conditions have not yet been received.)

### SOUTHAMPTON: GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Governors of the Girls' Grammar School, Southampton, invite architects to submit, in open competition, designs for a new Grammar School to be erected at Hill Lane and Bellemoor Road.

Assessor: Mr. Sydney Tatchell (Vice-President R.I.B.A.).

Premiums: £150, £100 and £50.

Last day for receiving designs: 8 December 1931.

Last day for questions: 26 August 1931.

### WALTHAMSTOW: TOWN HALL AND MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

The Corporation of the Borough of Walthamstow invite architects to submit, in open competition, designs for a new Town Hall and Municipal Buildings.

Assessor: Mr. H. Austen Hall [F.].

Premiums: £500, £300, £200 and £100.

Last day for receiving designs: 31 December 1931.

Last day for questions: 30 September 1931.



## Members' Column

### NEW PARTNERSHIP.

MR. W. A. COLE-ADAMS [A.] has entered into partnership with Mr. A. T. Phillips and Mr. W. G. L. Cheriton [A.], and the practice will be carried on under the name of Cole-Adams, Phillips and Cheriton, at 45, Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.1. (Sloane 4662.)

### PARTNERSHIP WANTED.

AN architect and surveyor wishes to obtain a partnership with an architect practising in the City; this is essential, the advertiser to introduce business. Reply Box 1901, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

### PRACTICE WANTED.

PRACTICE wanted to purchase or succession. Must bear accountant's investigation. Write Box No. 2010.

### ACCOMMODATION TO LET.

ARCHITECT with City Office wishes to let one room with use of telephone, etc., or would be prepared to share. Very moderate rent. Write Box No. 1301, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

### FINAL R.I.B.A. EXAMINATIONS QUESTIONS

WANTED, any single copies of questions set at the examinations for the years 1924-1929. Write, Box No. 300, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

### OFFER OF JOURNALS TO ALLIED SOCIETIES.

Professor Baldwin Brown has a set of bound volumes of the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL, dating from 1892, which he is willing to give to an Allied Society.

Volumes 22, 23, 24, 25, and 31, in the Third Series are either missing or incomplete.

If there is any Allied Society that wishes to take advantage of Professor Baldwin Brown's kind offer, will they please write to the Librarian at the Institute?

The volumes are all bound in blue buckram, and it would be possible to make up the missing volumes, but these would need to be re-bound.

## Minutes I

### SESSION 1931-1932

At the Inaugural General Meeting of the Session 1931-32 held on Monday, 2 November 1931, at 9 p.m.

Dr. Raymond Unwin, President, in the Chair.

The attendance book was signed by 78 Fellows (including 29 members of Council), 1 Retired Fellow, 30 Associates (including 4 members of Council), 9 Licentiates, 7 Hon. Associates and a very large number of visitors.

The Minutes of the Fifteenth General Meeting held on 15 June 1931, having been published in the JOURNAL, were taken as read, confirmed, and signed as correct.

The following members attending for the first time since their election were formally admitted by the President:—

Orlando Middleton [F.]  
Harold S. Davis [L.]  
D. A. Forster [L.]  
P. A. Hamilton [L.]

The President delivered the Inaugural Address of the Session.

At the conclusion of the Address Beethoven's C Minor Piano Concerto was rendered by Miss Jessie Hall, with orchestral accompaniment by the Jean Robley String Quartet with Mr. Claude Hobday.

On the motion of the Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.B.E., M.A., M.P., seconded by Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, J. P., a vote of thanks to the President for his address was passed by acclamation. The President briefly expressed his acknowledgments.

The proceedings closed at 10.25 p.m.

### A.B.S. INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

#### HOUSE PURCHASE SCHEME

(for property in Great Britain only).

*Further Privileges now Available.*

The Society is able, through the services of a leading Assurance Office, to assist an Architect (or his client) in securing the capital for the purchase of a house for his own occupation, on the following terms:—

#### AMOUNT OF LOAN.

Property value exceeding £666, but not exceeding £2,500, 75 per cent. of the value.

Property value exceeding £2,500, but not exceeding £4,500, 66⅔ per cent. of the value.

The value of the property is that certified by the Surveyor employed by the Office.

N.B.—Legal costs and survey fees, and, in certain cases, the amount of the first quarter's premium payment will be advanced in addition to the normal loan.

#### RATE OF INTEREST.

In respect of loans not exceeding £2,000 5½ per cent. gross  
" " in excess of " 5¾ " "

#### REPAYMENT.

By means of an Endowment Assurance which discharges the loan at the end of 15 or 20 years, or at the *earlier death* of the borrower.

#### SPECIAL CONCESSION TO ARCHITECTS.

In the case of houses in course of erection, it has been arranged that, provided the Plan and Specification have been approved by the Surveyor acting for the Office, and the amount of the loan agreed upon, and subject to the house being completed in accordance therewith, ONE HALF of the loan will be advanced on a certificate from the Office's Surveyor that the walls of the house are erected and the roof on and covered in.

NOTE.—Since 1928, over £50,000 has been loaned to architects under this scheme, and as a result over £600 has been handed to the Benevolent Society.

If a quotation is required, kindly send details of your age next birthday, approximate value of house and its exact situation, to the Secretary, A.B.S. Insurance Department, 9 Conduit Street, London, W.

Members sending remittances by postal order for subscriptions or Institute publications are warned of the necessity of complying with Post Office Regulations with regard to this method of payment. Postal orders should be made payable to the Secretary R.I.B.A., and crossed.

It is desired to point out that the opinions of writers of articles and letters which appear in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL must be taken as the individual opinions of their authors and not as representative expressions of the Institute.

### R.I.B.A. JOURNAL.

DATES OF PUBLICATION.—1931: 21 November; 5, 19 December.  
—1932: 9, 23 January; 6, 20 February; 5, 19 March; 2, 16, 30 April; 14 May; 4, 18 June; 9 July; 6 August; 10 September; 20 October.

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